

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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1960.—VOL. XLIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL
(ESTABLISHED 1842).

For the purpose of Mining Shares difficult to find means of disposal for through Mr. Crofts' agency. Shares in all British and Foreign Mining Stocks and Shares, and in Railways, and Foreign Bonds, Insurance, Gas, and other Shares. Also, in the purchase and sale of the following:—BELOWDA BEACON, OLD BATHOLDS, WEST TANKERVILLE, SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS, PENNERLEY, CASTLE AN DINAS, FLAGSTAFF, WHEAL CREBOR, VAN CONSOLS, BOSCAWELL DOWNS. Every description of shares bought and sold at net prices.

W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following Shares, free of commission:—
70 East Foxdale, 40s. 6d. 50 Parys Mount, 13s. 6d.
100 Frontino, 8s. 6d. 50 Pacific, 12s. 9d.
25 Flagstaff, £13½. 30 Rookhope, £2½.
50 Fortescue, 50 Rics (Gold), 16s. 3d.
5 Great Lacey, £17½. 25 Rosewall Hill, 10s.
10 Great Vor, 4s. 40 Richmond Cons., £4½.
50 Gold Run, 14s. 50 So. Rom. Grav., 30s. 9d.
15 Hingston Down, £8½. 10 8th. Condurrow, £8½.
30 Lust Chance, £7½. 50 So. Aurora, 19s. 6d.
25 Marke Valley, £4. 15 Tankerville, £13½.
60 Malpas, 25s. 20 Van Consols, £2½.
100 Malabar, 21s. 6d. 50 West Maria, 27s.
50 New Quebrada, £1 3s. 9d. 25 W. Tankerville, £4½.
35 Old Bathols, 25s. 6d. 100 West Caradon, 5s.
50 Plymington, 18s. 6d. 20 Wheal Crebor, £7½.
100 Perkins Beach, 17s. 20 Wheal Grenville, £5½.
40 Pennerley, £2½. 50 Yudanumutana.

WANTED FOR—100 Franco Consols (17s. paid), 250 Gwydyr Park, 100 Birch Tor and Vithier. Mr. Bumpus transacts business in every description of shares at the best market and free of commission. Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

R. YOUNG HUSBAND CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at the best market in every description of security. Also, in the purchase and sale of the following:—FRANK MILLS, EAST SETON, WEST GODOLPHIN, INWORKS, and Willoughby shares. E. J. B. desires to direct the attention of his friends to the report received from the North Pool Mines, inserted in the Journal. For permanent investment or rise in price these cheap shares should be secured.

HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C. Consols, Hingston Down, Lovell, and All-y-Crib shares should be purchased at a great rise from present prices. Mr. Mansell has a large stock of shares in the following:—Ballycormick and 50 South Condurrow shares.

THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
55, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. Dealers and investors will find through us the best and safest medium for the purchase and sale of all kinds of Stocks and Shares, British and Foreign, together with the purchase or sale of them. All marketable securities are at the best prices for cash or account. We advise the immediate purchase of Ballycormick, Brynna, Boscawell Downs, Aberdaunt, and the Wood Close; these cannot fail to have a great rise in value.

ESSRS. HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.;
And 25, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Hooke and Co. are prepared to execute, with punctuality and dispatch, all orders for the sale, transfer, and purchase of any stocks or shares which they are favoured with. Being in constant communication with many of the most eminent mineralogists of the day, at home and abroad, they are in a position to give valuable and exclusive information on mining matters. Mr. Hooke and Co. strongly advise the immediate purchase of shares in the new Tin Mining Company (Limited). This undertaking is turning out an extraordinary success, and the shares are consequently rapidly increasing in price. Any made last week at the mine gave 2½ cts. of black tin to the ton of ore. **SPECIAL SALE:—**
200 Bronfloyd, 13s. 50 Great Harvest.
20 Central Van. 100 West Wheal Gorland.
25 New Rosario. 100 Kaolin China Clay.
20 West Esgrail Lie.

HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

ESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
20, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1842), have FOR SALE the following Shares at prices annexed:—
Aberdaunt, 100 Great West Van. 50 St. Lawrence Amal.
Brynna, 32s. 10 Herodsfoot, £6½. par.
Crib, 32s. 20 Hingston, £8½. 50 Tamar Cons., 29s. 6d.
Crown, 32s. 10 Lovell. 30 Terras.
Crown, 32s. 10 Last Chance, £7½. 1 Tincroft, £59½.
Crown, 32s. 15 Marke Valley, £3½. 50 Unity Wood, 27s. 9d.
Crown, 32s. 30 Monksdown, 8s. 3 Van, £40½.
Crown, 32s. 25 North Treleigh Wood. 10 Van Consols, £3½.
Crown, 32s. 3 No. Rooker, £23½. 5 West Basset, £13½.
Crown, 32s. 20 New Dolcoath, £2 11 s. 9d. 20 W. Close & Polgoth.
Crown, 32s. 3 Providence, £18½. 10 West Chiverton, £11½.
Crown, 32s. 15 Penhall, £4. 5 Wheal Whisper.
Crown, 32s. 20 Pennerley, £2½. 10 Wheal Grenville, £6.
Crown, 32s. 30 Penstruthal, 24s. 3d. 10 West Esgrail Lie.
Crown, 32s. 10 Rosewall Hill, 26s. 9d. 15 Wheal Crebor, £7½.
Crown, 32s. 10 Richmond, £4 8s. 9d. 10 Wheal Jane, £2½.
Crown, 32s. 5 Roman Grav., £18½. 150 West Caradon, 4s. 9d.
Crown, 32s. 25 Rose United, 20s. 20 West Maria, 25s. 9d.
Crown, 32s. 10 So. Condurrow, £8½. 5 Wheal Kitty, £15½.
Crown, 32s. 10 South Carn Brea, £4. 2 Wheal Seton, £35½.
Crown, 32s. 15 San Pedro, £5 3s. 9d. 50 West Lacey, 4s. 9d.
Crown, 32s. 30 So. Tolarno, 16s. 3d. 2 West Toward, £35½.
Crown, 32s. 25 South Merilyn, £2½. 25 W. Godolphin, £2½.
Crown, 32s. 30 So. Roman Grav., 35s. 10 Emma, £10½.
Crown, 32s. 20 Tankerville, £13 6s. 3d.

R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 23 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—
100 Seton, £60; 110 Medlyn Moor, 12s. 6d.; 40 South Roman Grav., 34s.; 100 West Caradon, 4s. 9d.; 25 West Tankerville, 4s. 8d.; 20 South Maria, £3½; 10 Marke Valley, £3½; 100 Crenner and Wheal Abraham (20s. 10s.); 25 West Godolphin, £3½; 20 South Margaret, 32s. 3d.; 50 Cathedral, 1s.; 75 Welch Consols, 17s.; 30 Blue Hill, £3; 45 Prince of Wales, 12s. 6d.; 100 Treburt, 14s.; 30 West Gwynn, 5 Great Wheal Vor, £5½; 50 West Lacey, £3½; 50 West Jewell, 100 Bronfloyd, 17s. 3d.; 35 Great West Van, £40; 20 Wheal Crebor; 75 Cwm Elan, 7s. 6d.; 70 South Tolarno; 30 Van, £40; 15 East Caradon, £4; 125 Penstruthal; 60 Llanarmon; 25 West Esgrail Lie.; 5 Devon Great Consols, £9½; 60 East Chiverton; 20 Wheal Revor, £2½; 100 Gwydyr Park, 10s.; 30 Boscawell Downs; 20 Gravels, £3½; 30 New Dolcoath, £2 10s.; 50 Cedar Creek, £3½; 40 East Chance, £7½; 150 Gold Run, 16s.; 10 Flagstaff, £13½; 20 Emma, £40; 100 General Brazilian; 20 Beechard, £4½; 75 Yudanumutana, 10s.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad Street, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
(Established 1857).

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 3, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.; and MINING EXCHANGE, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE:—
150 Hobb's Hill shares, fully paid, 10s. per share; 120 Aberdaunt, 10s. per share.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.—
WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.—
BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
PINNERS HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The MARCH number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the Position and Prospects of the General Investment and Mining Markets, &c., which should be read by all shareholders and others interested in such matters. It also contains many valuable hints to speculators. * * * Differing in every respect from all monthly Circulars, it embodies a large amount of valuable information, and well deserves being filed for future reference. —*Fide* London press. Gratis to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum. Established 1857. Bankers: London Joint Stock Bank.

MESSRS. VALENTINE AND CO., BANKERS, BROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, have PURCHASED the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS of the OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE (LIMITED), have REMOVED to Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL, E.C., where they will be pleased to receive the orders of their friends for the PURCHASE and SALE of SECURITIES of all kinds, and generally to attend to any Banking or General Business that may be entrusted to them. PUBLIC SALES by AUCTION of STOCKS and SHARES are held every TUESDAY at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, at 12.30 p.m. punctually. Catalogues of these sales may be had at the Mart, or at the offices, 17 and 18, Cornhill, on the previous Saturday. MESSRS. VALENTINE and Co. also issue a Weekly Circular, which is sent free to their clients, containing copious information on Money Market and Stock Exchange matters.

MESSRS. GREGORY, WHITAKER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND GENERAL FINANCIERS, 81, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.
Business transacted in all Marketable Securities at closest prices. Messrs. G., W., and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—Bampfyde, Boscawell Downs, Brynna, and Woodclose and Polgoth.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3 and 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders received and commissions received. Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

W. D. and Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—
100 Aberdaunt, 7s. 6d. 30 Malaga, £3.
25 Aberdaunt, 8s. 9d. 20 New Dolcoath.
50 Bampfyde. 20 North Pool, £1 18s.
20 Boscawell Downs, 35s. 30 North Rose, £18½.
40 Bronfloyd, 15s. 50 Penstruthal, £1 5s.
100 Cwm Elan, 7s. 20 Polbren, £3 10s.
100 Excelsior. 50 Rose United, 17s. 6d.
10 Emma, £10 10s. 20 Rosewall Hill, £1 5s.
25 East Grenville, £1. 50 So. Tolarno, 15s.
5 East Pool, £12½. 10 So. Condurrow, £8 7 s. 6d.
25 Great West Van. 10 South Gt. Work, 17s. 6d.
3 Herodsfoot, £8. 5 Tankerville, £13 6s.
20 Van Consols.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 8, CRAIG'S COURT, CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—
40 Almada, 21s. 6d. 30 East Van, £4.
50 Bog, £1½. 10 East Looe, £15½.
50 Blue Hills, £3. 10 Flagstaff, £14.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £19. 25 Frontino, 7s. 6d.
100 Colarod, £13½. 50 Frank Mills, 6s. 6d.
50 Castle-an-Dinas. 20 Great Vor, £5½.
10 Eberhardt, £4½. 20 Great Lacey, £18½.
10 Emma, £9½. 50 Gawton, £2½.
Any of these shares can be had for one or three months settlement, subject to a deposit of 15 per cent. on purchase-money.

MESSRS. SANDY AND CO. invite the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the undermentioned MINE SHARES, considering them the best investments now offering:—St. Dennis Consols, at 25s.; Wheal Mary, £4; Castle an Dinas, £2; Pen-an-drea, £9; Wheal Tregoss, 25s. MESSRS. SANDY and Co. will, on application, send particulars of a first-class investment of unusual merit without risk. OFFICE.—2, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Business transacted in all marketable Securities for cash or account. Messrs. E., F., and Co. strongly advise the purchase of shares in Bampfyde, Boscawell Downs, Brynna, Terras, and Woodclose and Polgoth; and having just returned from Devon and Cornwall, are in a position to give the best and most reliable information of any mine in either of these counties. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
4, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.
BELOWDA BEACON.—An immediate purchase strongly recommended. Full particulars on application. The mine looks well. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Boscawell Downs, Castle an Dinas, and Great Lacey. Shares difficult to realise receive immediate attention, either for sale or exchange.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market prices. SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
75 Almada, 21s. 6d. 10 Gold Run, 14s.
15 Alt-y-Crib, 32s. 6d. 10 Great Vor, £5½.
65 Australian Int., 17s. 6d. 10 Great Lacey, £18½.
80 Boscawell Cons., 9d. 25 Gawton, 52s.
30 Bog, 4s. 35 Great West Van. 30 Bronfloyd, 15s.
65 Bowden Hill. 5 Herodsfoot, £10½.
50 Bronfloyd, 15s. 60 London & Calif., 22s. 9d.
10 Bellavista, £13. 40 Last Chance, £7½.
20 Burro v. and Butson. 30 Ladywell.
45 Castle an Dinas. 10 Lovell, £8½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £21½. 20 Llanarmon, 31s. 6d.
2 Carn Brea, £15½. 40 Mamth. Copperopolis.
100 Central Van. 60 Malpas, 27s.
100 Cwm Elan, 5s. 9d. 20 Marke Valley, £4 13s. 6d.
35 Camp Floyd, 37s. 6d. 90 Malabar.
50 Chontales, 25s. 6d. 60 Native Guano.
50 Don Pedro, 15s. 9d. 20 New Quebrada, £4 3s.
5 Devon Consols, £9. 15 North Rosewarne.
3 Dolcoath, £7½. 5 North Rose, £24.
20 Emma, £10½. 60 Old Bathols, 23s.
25 Eberhardt, £5½. 70 Old Treburt.
18 East Lovell, £15½. 50 Port Phillip, 18s. 6d.
10 East Caradon, £3½. 85 Penstruthal, 25s.
5 East Basset, £28½. 40 Perkins Beach, 16s. 9d.
25 East Grenville, 21s. 9d. 30 Pennerley, 49s. 6d.
10 East Van, £3½. 5 Providence.
75 Frontino, 9s. 25 Parys Mountain, 14s.
70 Fortescue, 25s. 6d. 60 Prince of Wales, 11s. 9d.
25 Flagstaff, £13 18s. 9d. 10 Pacific, 9s. 6d.
80 Frank Mills, offer wd. 100 Richmond, £4 7s.
65 Furze Hill. 75 Rics, 15s. 6d.
10 Franco.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
"Investments and Speculations, 1873."—A pamphlet, just published, post free Sixpence.

GOULD SHARP AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C.

BUSINESS transacted in the following MINES, at the closest market (nett) prices of the day:—
Carn Brea. Roman Gravels. Trumpet Consols.
Cook's Kitchen. Tankerville. Van.
Dolcoath. Tincroft. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).
East Van. South Roman Gravels. West Tankerville.
Medlyn Moor. Van Consols. Wheal Grenville.
Parys Mountain. Great West Van. Wheal Crebor.
Eberhardt and Aurora. Flagstaff. San Pedro.
Emma. Last Chance. Sweetland Creek.

GREAT BARGAINS. FOR SALE, TO COVER AN ADVANCE:—

250 PERKINS BEACH. Immediate cash offers wanted for these shares in "lots," smaller numbers might be sold, but a little less will be taken if sold in separate "lots." They will be sold under market quotations for cash.
200 ROSE UNITED.
125 PENNERLEY.
125 BOG.
250 WEST GREAT WORK.
100 PLYMINGTON.
150 EAST CHIVERTON.
200 NANGILES.

The above is a good opportunity for intending investors to secure a good interest in mines, the shares of which are all selling below their intrinsic value. **BRONFLOYD.—**200 shares for sale; cash offer wanted. **PENHALLS.—**10 or 20 shares wanted. Seller must state price for cash.

MESSRS. LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—
Birdseye. Teconia. Sweetland Creek.
Emma. West Wheal Gorland. Malpas.
Flagstaff. Gold Run. Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific. Rics.
Cedar Creek. Malabar. West Esgrail Lie.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application. **LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.**

TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY. LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually. LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. J. GREGORY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.
The following mines' present prospects inferior to none in the whole range of mining speculations:—
GREAT VOR.—Recent discoveries are greatly increasing returns. With advancing price for tin, these shares are likely soon to double in value.
VAN CONSOLS (Lead).—The 45 fm. level east is reported worth £120 per fathom. A splendid lode. Shares advancing.
WHEAL AGAR (Copper).—This mine has reached the turning point. Most complete improved machinery is nearly finished, and large returns are anticipated soon. Shares are very cheap.
ST. ALBYN UNITED (Copper) is in 512 shares only; price about £40; when subdivided shortly into 5120 shares, will probably command £10 per share. Has ample machinery, and good prospects. Fuller particulars on application.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON W.
BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—
Gooninnis. Prince of Wales. St. Just Amalgamated.
Emm. Frank Mills. South Phoenix.
South Condurrow. St. Agnes Consols. West Maria.
Wheal Whisper. Silkestone Fall. Penstruthal.
West Van. Wood Close and Polgoth. Bampfyde.
Boscawell Downs. **BUYERS of BELLAVISTA. FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.**

MESSRS. BLYTH AND HUTCHINSON, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, 3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every information respecting both British and Foreign Mines will be furnished free by post or on application. Special business in TAMAR CONSOLS. Price List daily. Bankers: Alliance Bank.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Is able to obtain reliable information concerning British and Foreign Mines. The long experience he has had is at the service of the public. And invites instructions concerning mines not dealt in on the London market, providing always that the undertakings are bona fide. Established Twenty Years.—Bankers: City Bank.

MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 225 and 226, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Attention is particularly requested to:—
Penstruthal. North Pool. Cardiganshire Old Bog.
Denbighshire. Cleve Hill Colliery. St. Lawrence.
Wheal Whisper. Boscawell Downs. Midlothian Mineral Oil.

INVESTORS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BONDS, Railways, Bank Shares, Mines, should consult THE "INVESTMENT REVIEW," Independent, Fearless, and Exhaustive, By JOHN R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. Post free, Threepence.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, 36, CORNHILL, LONDON, have SPECIAL BUSINESS (as Buyers or Sellers) in the following, close net prices:—
The Lovell. West Chiverton. Penstruthal.
East Lovell. Llanarmon. West Gwynn Consols.
Great Lacey. North Jane. Van Consols.
Before investing, read our publications:—
"Handy Book for Investors" (third edition), price 10s. 6d.
"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.
"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.
The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent FREE on application. Bankers: London and Westminster.

750 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS NOW IN USE.
For catalogues, apply to:—
MR. H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS, Only maker in the United Kingdom.

MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, transacts business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day. The Tin Market continues firm. A selected list of sound dividend mines for investment may be had on application.

APPROVED: JAMES M. HARRIS, JR., DISTRICT ATTORNEY

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE GREAT SNOWDON MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited.

Capital £120,000, in 24,000 shares of £5 each,

20,000 of which are designated A or Preference Shares, and 4000 B shares, which latter are not to participate in dividends until 10 per cent. per annum has been paid in each year on the A shares out of the profits.

10s. per share on application, £1 10s. on allotment, and £1 one month thereafter.

Further calls, if any, at intervals of not less than three months, and no call will exceed £1 per share. Shares may be paid up in full, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all payments made in advance of calls.

DIRECTORS.

Sir RICHARD WILLIAMS BULKELEY, Bart., Baron Hill, Beaumaris, Wales.

WM. D. CHAPMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Pelley, Boyle, and Co.), Allhallows' Chambers, Lombard-street, London.

ROBERT CHARLES, Esq., Leytonstone, Essex.

GEORGE GOWLAND, Esq., Clapton (Chairman of the Original Hartlepool Collieries Company).

JOHN DUFF MACDONALD, Esq., 22, Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington, London.

A. PALMER MACLEWEN, Esq., 18, Porchester-square, London, and Reform Club.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWELLS, and Co., Lombard-street, London.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. COMBE, and WAINWRIGHT, Staple Inn, London.

ATTORNEYS.

C. F. KEMP, Esq., 8, Walbrook, London.

A. M. BAKER, Esq., Moorgate-street-chambers.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—WILLIAM BAIRD, jun., Esq.

OFFICES—31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire and work the mineral lease for all metals and metallic ores over an area of nearly 2000 acres, which has been granted by the lord of the manor for the term of 40 years at a royalty of 1-16th, and to purchase the plant and buildings, and the ores at grass and halvans, which have been accumulating for many years, owing to the want of machinery to treat them.

The lease includes the well-known copper mine of Mount Snowdon in North Wales, which has been known for more than a century, has been thoroughly proved, and is easily accessible. It has been continuously and profitably worked by tributors for the whole period, without machinery, until tribute work was forbidden by the owners, as this system of working was not calculated to develop the resources of the mine in a satisfactory manner.

It is intended to add, at a moderate cost, modern machinery of adequate power, and to construct extensive dressing floors, so as to concentrate as quickly as possible the large amount of ores already excavated, and simultaneously to prosecute the underground workings, such as extensions of levels, opening of cross-cuts, and other means of winning the ores from the large amount of stopeing ground which has been proved to exist in all the levels.

TERMS OF PURCHASE.

A contract has been entered into dated 20th February, 1873, between Thomas Young of the one part, and George Gowland for and on behalf of the company, of the other part, for the absolute sale of the lease, mineral rights, plant, and buildings, and the whole of the excavated ores now lying on the surface of the property, mentioned in such agreement, for the sum of £50,000, as follows:—£10,000 in cash, £20,000 in 4000 fully paid-up A shares, and £20,000 in 4000 fully paid-up B shares, which do not participate in dividends until 10 per cent. per annum has been paid in each year on A shares.

This contract is considered as exceptionally favourable for the company, inasmuch as since it was entered into the net value of the ores now lying on the surface has been estimated for the directors by competent authorities as far exceeding £20,000, so that, making a liberal allowance for the cost of dressing up to 12 per cent., the profits from this item alone will, it is anticipated, recompense to the company a very large portion of the entire price paid for the property.

As this large amount of ores on the surface can, after the erection of suitable machinery be very speedily dressed, and brought into the market, an early dividend may be confidently expected.

NO STEAM POWER OR PUMPING MACHINERY REQUIRED.

From the fact of the lodes being worked by adits all above the water level, no pumping will, as observed by Mr. Etheridge in his report, ever be required, and thus the heavy cost incidental to the working of all deep copper mines will be avoided; nor will steam-power be needed, as there is ample water-power available at all seasons from the Green Lake (vide plan and sections herewith) so that this mine is capable of being worked upon unusually favourable terms.

Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.R.S., of the Government Museum of Practical Geology, an eminent authority, who has inspected the mine on behalf of the directors, says in his report—

"Few mines in the kingdom can be worked at a cheaper or more economical rate than the Snowdon Mountain. It is and will ever be, to its present lowest level, absolutely free of standing water. The ore of the lodes, structure of the country, position above the sea level, all combine to render the steam power, under any circumstances, unnecessary in the levels or dressing floors. The unwatering of the mine in all its levels, through natural causes, renders extraction of ores from the lodes constant and dependable."

It cannot be doubted that the main portion of the lodes is yet untouched.

No fuel or pumping gear will ever be required in the development of the mine. This feature, and the cheapness of extraction, rarely occurs in mining enterprise. Mr. Nelson Barry, F.R.S., M.P., Court Chambers, London, says—

"Having carefully examined the Snowdon Copper Mines, I have no hesitation in stating that, considering the number, regularity, and power of the lodes and the richness of the mineral, these mines will prove to be exceptionally valuable, and well worth working on a large and comprehensive scale. I believe the lodes will continue in depth as rich as they have been proved in the present workings. The large heaps of refuse or halvans now lying on the surface will yield an immediate profit when washing floors are put up to dress them to a fair standard."

The prospects of the mines must be looked on as most favourable, and the great quantity of ore already proved in the adits, together with the halvans, which estimate at 50,000 tons, or thereabouts, ensure an immediate, certain, and large return on the capital of the proposed company."

Captain Thomas Mitchell, present manager of the celebrated Parry Mountain Copper Mines, which also hold great experience in the copper mines of Chili, says—

"I was very much pleased to see a good lode of copper ore in the bottom of No. 4 level, which is going down in whole ground, therefore the driving of the bottom levels will be a matter of great importance—opening out rich ore ground. There is also good copper to be seen in No. 6 level, near the junction of the caunter and No. 1 lode. It is remarkable to see so much halvans, amounting to many thousands of tons, containing so much copper, which, if treated with proper machinery, would yield very great profits."

The following gentlemen have also reported favourably on the mine—Capt. Henry Owen, of Pen-y-ferry; Capt. Thomas Julian, manager of the famous Rossmore Mines, Flintshire, and late manager of the Great Wheal Vor Tin Mines, Cornwall; Mr. George Francis, Mining Engineer and Surveyor, late of Holywell; P. Floyd, miner and tributor; John Owen, David Jones, and Wm. H. Williams, who have worked for many years at the mines.

HERRALD DOUGLAS, Esq., M.E., and JOHN WATSON, Esq., M.E., who have also visited this property on behalf of the directors, say—

"We have carefully inspected the mine throughout all its levels, winzes, and rises, we had a large number of blasts put into every level, and the result was such as to prove to us the existence of well-developed lodes, rich in copper ore, throughout all the levels, eight in number. Of the ores excavated in our presence, and an average carefully selected from the whole of the eight levels, we have forwarded to Mr. Fred. Claudet, for assay, 11 samples."

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY OF SAMPLES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Assay Office and Laboratory, 8 and 7, Coleman-street, London, E.C., January 15th, 1873.

GENTLEMEN.—I have examined the samples of copper ore forwarded on the 14th instant, and find the following to be the results:—Average sample of 11 pieces: Copper 15.50 per cent. (Signed) F. CLAUDET.

Forming their opinion upon reports coming from so many eminently practical and reliable authorities, the directors believe themselves justified in issuing the following estimate of probable profits, by HERRALD DOUGLAS, Esq., in whose experienced judgment they have the utmost confidence.

ESTIMATED RESULTS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS, OR MINE PROPER OF SNOWDON.

By HERRALD DOUGLAS, Esq., M.E. (late manager and assayer of the English and Canadian Copper Company).

The aggregate length of the eight levels already driven, which vary from 60 to 750 feet each, exceeds half a mile. Some are open to the day, and might almost be termed quarry workings, and here and there shafts have been sunk in the levels showing rich ore at bottom, and at the extreme ends of the present workings ore in abundance is seen.

I am of opinion that so soon as the necessary surface erections and arrangements are completed, 150 miners at least could be set at work, each man upon an average producing 4 tons of ore per month, which Capt. Thomas Mitchell and other reliable authorities assert would yield 10 to 12 per cent. of copper.

Cost of mining 1 fathom, yielding 3 tons of 8 per cent. crude ore	£6 0 0
Cost of spalling and reducing 3 tons of 8 per cent. crude ore into 2 tons of 10 per cent. ore at 6s. per ton	0 12 0
Freight and cartage to market at 20s. per ton	2 0 0
Management and underground expenses	1 10 0
Royalty of 1-16th	0 18 0

Total cost per fathom (or equal to £5 10s. 3d. per ton) £11 0 0 (One mine will readily break 2 fathoms of lode per month, yielding 6 tons of 8 per cent. ore.)

Thus 150 miners will raise 600 tons of 8 per cent. ore per month, which, as above, will produce 600 tons of 10 per cent. ore, worth, at Swansea, at 15s. per unit, or 67 10s. per ton—say, 600 tons at 67 10s. per ton £4500 0 0

Total cost of delivering at market, as above, at £5 10s. 3d. per ton 3307 10 0

Net profit per month £1192 10 0

Per annum £14,310 0 0

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that out of every 900 tons raised per month, 300 tons are left of poorer ore, and this will yield 3 per cent. of copper per ton.

Cost of concentrating 300 tons of 3 per cent. ore into 75 tons of 12 per cent. ore—i.e., in the proportion of 4 to 1, will be as follows:—

Cost of dressing 4 tons to 1 ton of 12 per cent. ore at 10s. per ton	£2 0 0
Cartage and freight on 1 ton to market	1 0 0
Management, wear and tear of machinery, &c., &c.	0 15 0
Total	£3 15 0

Value per ton of 12 per cent. ore at Swansea, 15s. per unit, or 67 10s. per ton—say 75 tons at 67 10s. per ton £5062 10 0

Less royalty of 1-16th £12 4 0

Dressing, as above, 75 tons at £3 15s. per ton 251 5 0=

Net profit per month £4218 12 0

Per annum £50,621 12 0

It should be noted that the average of assays selected by Messrs. Etheridge, Watson, and myself, shows a yield of 15.50 per cent. of copper, whilst the above estimate assumes only the comparatively moderate rate of 8 per cent.

It must also be understood that, as the works progress, the output from the mine will be very much increased, and the profits consequently be on a regularly increasing ratio (the output can be doubled the second year).

Estimated result to be derived from dressing the ores already excavated and now at grass.

Cost of treating 60 tons per day of 3 1/2 per cent. ore, and allowing for a loss of 1/2 per cent. in the dressing; it will take 4 tons of 3 1/2 per cent. to produce 1 ton of 12 per cent. ore:—

Cost of picking and dressing 4 tons, at 10s. per ton	£2 0 0
Cartage and freight of 1 ton of 12 per cent. ore to market	1 0 0
Management, wear and tear of machinery, &c., &c.	0 15 0
Total	£3 15 0

1500 tons of 3 1/2 per cent. ore per month produces 375 tons of 12 per cent. ore, value 67 10s. per ton at market £5062 10 0

Total cost at market, as above, 375 tons £1406 5 0

At 67 10s. per ton £2406 5 0=

Royalty of 1-16th 210 5 0=

Net profit per month £1748 10 0

Per annum £20,982 0 0

Additional estimate at 18s. per unit, the market price of copper ore this day

The above is an estimate made at the low rate of 15s. per unit, but as the price to day is 18s. per unit, the results at that rate would give an additional profit of 30s. per ton; on 600 tons per month

And of 30s. per ton; on 600 tons per month	£180 0 0
Total per month	£1710 0 0
Or per annum	£20,520 0 0
Less royalty of 1-16th	1,282 10 0=
Net profits per annum at present prices	£19,237 10 0

London, 25th January, 1873. (Signed) HERRALD DOUGLAS.

A copy of the contract and lease, also Articles of Association, can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors, and at the offices of the company, where prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained, and the full reports from which the extracts have been taken, together with the maps, plans, assays, and samples of ore inspected, and all information obtained.

In the event of no allotment being made, the amount deposited will be returned without deduction.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of inspecting the mine will, on application to the secretary, have every facility afforded to them for that purpose.

MINING IN CARNARVONSHIRE.

For more than a quarter of a century the Green Lake Copper Mine, on Mount Snowdon, was continuously and profitably worked by tributors, without machinery, until the system was forbidden by the owners, as not calculated to develop the resources of the mine in a satisfactory manner, and it is now considered that, by the erection of modern machinery of adequate power, and the construction of extensive dressing floors, the mine will prove highly remunerative. To ensure the systematic working of the property on a suitable scale the GREAT SNOWDON MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY, with a capital of £120,000, in shares of 5s. each, has been formed, and, as will be seen from the prospectus, which is published in another column, is launched under favourable auspices. The company will acquire and work the mineral lease for all metals and metallic ores over an area of nearly 2000 acres, which has been granted by the lord of the manor, for the term of 40 years, at a royalty of 1-16th, and to purchase the plant and buildings, and the ores at grass and halvans, which have been accumulating for many years, owing to the want of machinery to treat them. As there are two classes of shares, 20,000 of which are A, or preference shares, and 4000 B shares, which do not participate in dividends until 10 per cent. per annum has been paid in each year on the A shares out of profits, there is some guarantee that the whole of the money subscribed will be employed as working capital.

From the fact of the mine offering every facility for being worked by adits its position is considered exceptionally favourable. Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.R.S., who has inspected for the directors, states that few mines in the kingdom can be worked at a cheaper or more economical rate than the Snowdon Mountain. It is, and will ever be, to its present lowest level, absolutely free of standing water. The ore of the lodes, structure of the country, position above the sea level, all combine to render the steam power, under any circumstances, unnecessary in the levels or dressing floors. The unwatering of the mines in all its levels, through natural causes, renders extraction of ores from the lodes constant and dependable. This favourable view is fully confirmed by Mr. Nelson Barry, who observes that, considering the number, regularity, and power of the lodes, and the richness of the mineral, these mines will prove to be exceptionally valuable, and well worth working on a large and comprehensive scale. He believes the lodes will continue in depth as rich as they have been proved in the present workings. The large heaps of refuse or halvans now lying on the surface will yield an immediate profit when washing floors are put up to dress them to a fair standard. The prospects of the mines must be looked on as most favourable, and the great quantity of ore already proved in the adits, together with the halvans (which is estimated at 50,000 tons, or thereabouts) ensure an immediate, certain, and large return on the capital of the company. A careful estimate of costs and returns shows that at the present prices of copper the profits would reach nearly 50,000, per annum, and that at 15s. per unit it would be nearly 40,000, per annum. The purchase-money has been paid at 50,000, and it is considered that purchasing at this price the capital will prove ample for the company to pay excellent dividends. The prospectus will be found in another column.

CAPE BRETON COAL FIELDS.—Referring to this subject, Mr. Erie Menzies, of Stone Ferry, in a communication to the Times states that almost every coal area in the island is being taken up. The duty has been reduced to 8s. by the United States Government, which levied a tariff of 5s. per ton on all imported coals from 1869, and this year it will be done away with entirely. Coal property is, therefore, rising amazingly in value, and the remarkable circumstance is that now all our companies are English! They send coal not only to the States, West Indies, Brazil, Canada, and other colonies, but also to Great Britain and the East Indies, at remunerative prices. The advantages of Cape Breton are—abundance of coal and various other minerals (including the precious metals), abundant water-power, navigable water being never more than seven miles away, plenty of valuable timber, a proportion of fairly good soil, all descriptions of fish common to the British Islands, and the climate is excellent. Labour is cheap: the mining of a ton of coal costs from 3s. to 4s. 6d. The charge f.o.b. to 3/4 companies, who contracted for a large supply, was 18s. per ton in gold. Seams 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5 to 6 ft., not more than 200 to 600 ft. in depth, but many were only from 100 to 300 or 400 ft., and some were worked by means of slopes.

THE YORK PENINSULA MINING COMPANY.—This company, in order to pay off the limited amount of debentures issued by them, and to provide working capital more completely to develop the Kurilla Mine, and to deal with their various valuable properties, invite subscriptions for 40,000 guaranteed preference shares of 1s. each, such guarantee to consist of and possess the following privileges: 1. A fixed preferential dividend of 15 per cent. per annum; the dividend for any year to be payable out of the profits of such or any succeeding year or years. 2. The right to an equal *pro rata* participation with the holders of the ordinary shares of the company in profits remaining after payment of the said fixed preferential dividend. 3. The par value of the said shares, as well as any arrears of the said preferential dividend that may accrue, to be repayable out of the entire assets of the company, in preference and priority to any distribution of the realised value of such assets to the holders of the said ordinary shares. They propose, in the first instance, to offer to the holders of the company's debentures such a number of the said shares at par as shall be sufficient to pay them all principal and interest due thereon up to allotment; any fractional part of 1s. being paid in cash by the allottees. The amount of debenture debt thus to become capitalised will be as follows:—Debentures paid up, 15,333 15s.; arrears of interest to Dec. 31, 1872, 5270s. 15s. 11d.—23,603s. 10s. 11d., to which will have to be added the interest that shall have accrued from Dec. 31, 1872, up to the date of allotment. As respects the remainder of the 40,000 of the guaranteed preference shares, all applications for allotments of it made by holders of debentures to have a preference over all other applications; and then all applications made for it by holders of the ordinary shares to have, in the next place, a preference over applications which may be made by the public. Payment for the shares to be made as follows (except in cases of allotments of shares made in payment of debentures or debenture interest):—On allotment 5s. per share, and the balance in calls—one of 10s. and another 5s. per share, as the directors may find to be expedient and necessary, but so that there shall be an interval of not less than one month between each payment, notice being given of every such call. If desired, the full amount may be paid up at once, and shareholders fully paid up will participate to their full amount in all the privileges attaching thereto from the date of payment. Dividend on the guaranteed preference shares to begin to accrue from the date of payment, or in the case of shares taken

in exchange for debentures from the date of the allotment, when the interest on such debentures will cease.

ORIGINAL HARTLEPOOL COLLIERIES COMPANY.—The ninth ordinary general meeting was held yesterday, and the proceedings were of the course of which much important and gratifying information was elicited—passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. George Gowland (the Chairman) congratulated the proprietors on the very material improvement that has taken place in the company's affairs. The result of profit for the year has been—On the collieries, 42,548s. and on the 4454s.; and this amount would have been considerably larger had it not been for the consequence of running contracts, the company were not in a position to take advantage of the advance in the price of coal. The sum of 4s. 4d. which stood against the company at the close of 1872, has been entirely cleared, and the company is left with a very good balance in hand. He (the Chairman) looked forward with confidence to being able to submit a very satisfactory account at their next meeting in respect to the workings of the three collieries. The property is of undoubted value, and the only requisite to ensure a brilliant success in the future is that its resources should be thoroughly developed, operations to this purpose are being pushed forward with all possible energy and skill. The general satisfaction was expressed by the several speakers who addressed the meeting with the statements made by the Chairman, and the fullest confidence was placed in the efficient conduct of the company's affairs by the board, aided by the able and successful management of Mr. P. Cooper, the manager. The report of the accounts having been unanimously adopted, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. A detailed report of the proceedings of the meeting will appear in next week's Journal.

TREVAARACK.—At a general meeting, held at the mine on Monday, the accounts, showing payments over receipts of 110s., were adopted and passed. It was also decided that the number of shares should be in future 154, the value being 15s. 6d. paid upon each. Messrs. Woolley, Reynolds, and Pope were elected on the committee of management. The present state of the mine was minutely gone into and reported upon, and the agents recommended vigorous measures to be taken. The matter was referred to the committee, and it has been decided that the report of the committee shall be adopted. Nearly 7000 tons of coal have been shipped out in the last week, and the company is in a position to supply the market. It can be gathered, it is evident that there is every probability of a profitable year being the result of operations at no distant date.

FLORENCE UNITED.—A meeting was held on Thursday, when it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Harvey and Mr. P. Vivian, that the meeting should be held, and that the purser should take steps to wind-up the mine, so far as possible—leaving it to Mr. Rabling to sell either by tender or otherwise, as he thought most desirable.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—The four-monthly meeting was held on Thursday, when the accounts showed an adverse balance of 12s. 10s. 5d. Mr. P. Vivian (the Chairman) explained that they had raised 15 tons of the ore in the last four months, and that in the four months previous—35 tons of 20s.; and that in effect they were 2000, better off. Captain Josiah Thomas reported on the aspect of the mine, which he had inspected that morning. The report was throughout satisfactory, and especially the reference to the lode in the winze under the 205 fathoms level. This lode is 4 ft. wide, and when cut was valued at 120s. per ton. Captain Vivian now stated that the estimate had been more than borne out. The value was given that that stated, and he had never seen a more promising lode in any mine in the district. Stones from the lode broken that morning were on the table, and were decidedly the centre of attraction. The accounts and reports were considered satisfactory, and a call of 2s. per share was made.

MINING NOTABILIA.

(EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.)

ABERDAUNANT.—The great rise that has taken place in these shares of late has called into prominence this valuable mining property, and from the fact of its being now held in its favour an important mining property in the district, working on the Van lode, adjoining the Van Consols, and separated only by a thin line, is likely to create a furor among the mining fraternity.

BAMFELDE continues to hold an admirable position, and the produce of the copper and iron ore is rapidly increasing, independent of a new discovery of manganese, which it is believed will yield a large quantity of silver, and large quantities of this mineral can be raised without difficulty.

BRVNS MINE.—The lodes are improved, and the property is turned out to be second to none in the district.

EAST BALLESWIDDER.—We have watched the successful progress made at this mine with great satisfaction. The captain reports that he will, in another parcel of tin early next week, the last sold was on Feb. 15, which was then covered the labour cost. The mine is expected to be unwatered in about three months, when some rich stuff will be brought to the surface. This is a matter of supposition; the water-power is alone sufficient to fully develop the property for the next two or three years, therefore the price of coal will be no interference with the dividends. The true spirit of mining is here being carried out—economy and perseverance, and with its peculiarly advantageous position, only anticipate a brilliant success. A property thus circumstanced must present a very tempting channel to intending investors, or even speculators.

GREAT VOR is showing signs of renewing its old property, its returns are increasing, and the recent advances in the price of tin will materially benefit the mine. In the 1st, east of Metol shaft, the lode is improved, now 2000, per fathom. Other points here looking well. In the western ground, important discoveries are being made, and, no doubt, the committee will have cheering report for the shareholders at the meeting on the 27th inst.

WHEAL ARBUS.—A very interesting discovery has been made this week. The mine when formerly worked returned a good deal of tin, but the price was only 40s. per ton. But even then the late Capt. Charles Thomas stated that the mine was not worth the cost of working. The mine was then sold, but it was not done. The present company, which commenced operations last autumn, has chased an engine and all necessary machinery for working on a large scale, and during the erection of the engine they have been working the large lode, refuse heaps left by the old miners, with 16 heads of water stamps, and win 1 ton of tin a month, for 8s., at a cost of about 40s. The tin does not reach burning, and in these heaps averages about 1/2 per cent. of tin to the ton of dirt, and by such large quantities of it having been left as refuse, it has always been considered that the tin when raised from the mine must have been very rich. This week a lode has been met with in the adit with a branch of the tin 8 1/2 in wide, yielding nearly 15 per cent. of tin to the ton of stuff, this will shortly be opened upon, and if the present stamps are capable of returning 1 ton of tin per month from stuff yielding less than 1/2 per cent. of tin, they would produce large profits from stuff of an average of even 5 per cent. produce.

NEW BELDON.—This mine has been inspected by a well-known and scientific agent in the North. He reports upon it very favourably, and considers by judicious working it will make a great and profitable concern. Since his inspection the lode has improved to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The mine is in the neighbourhood of the richest mines in the North of England, and on the lode some of Mr. Beaumont's mines.

SOUTH TERRAS.—The opening out of this property is exceedingly satisfactory, a couple of small steam engines are about to be set to work in order to raise the lodes in depth. This is only a preparatory measure, and in view of erecting an engine of sufficient calibre so as to command the whole of the property. Various lodes are yielding tin in good paying quantities, some of them to the size of 10 to 12 feet; regular returns of tin are now calculated upon, and will be in proportion to the extension of the mine. The capabilities are of no ordinary kind. Water power for stamping is being had recourse to, and this will be materially extended and increased.

FORTESCUE.—Good progress is being made in the erection of the machinery, and the engine will shortly be set to work. The rich lodes will be worked upon, and the returns will be constant and progressive. Great importance is attached to the fact of the Great Hewas counter lode traversing the property and now being worked upon, excellent tinstuff is being raised. There has been a decided upshot in the price of the shares, and they must necessarily attain a much higher figure.

ST. STEPHEN'S (St. Austell).—These mines are creating considerable excitement in the neighbourhood, and the rich tinstuff now being taken up is really marvellous, and predicts a prosperous future for the undertaking. The property is of unquestionable value, and its capabilities not to be surpassed even by the most productive tin mines of the county. The selected tinstone from the rich lode yields by assay over 60 per cent. for tin, and when the ground is sufficiently laid out at this point very large quantities of tin will be obtained. In addition to this there are many other lodes of known richness running through the property, such as the Fortescue, Godolphin, and the Great Hewas counter lode, all of which are of the utmost importance, and will eventually afford an unlimited quantity of the richest and very superior tinstone. It is with pleasure that we record the confidence in the ultimate results. The property is held by men of unquestionable integrity, and whose business capacities are of the first order, and as a duty to themselves as well as to their co-adventurers will exercise the strictest surveillance over the practical working of the property.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—The returns of tin from this mine are of course, on the increase. The mine itself is getting into considerable favour. 20, driving east, is worth 10s. 1s. per fathom; ditto west, 8s. per fathom. The lode in back of the 4s. is worth 8s. per fathom. In the 26, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 8s. per fathom. The engine-shaft is being sunk with all general dispatch.

BALLYCUMISK.—It will be gratifying to those interested in this mine to learn that the 118 tons of ore sold at the Swansea ticketing on Tuesday realised 6s. 2s. per ton, or 719s. 16s. for the two parcels. The produce of the ore was 5 1/2, which is an excellent percentage even for Irish ores.

GODOLPHIN UNITED MINES.

the stopes, nor in Balcombe's cross-cut, since my last week's report. We shall on Saturday send 16 tons of lead ore over the wire tramway to Cwmbwa stores. The machinery is in good working order.

BUCYNS.—8. Trucong, March 19: We have now driven 5 fms. east on the north ledge; this tinode continues its size, from 3 to 35 ft. wide; the loader carrying the tin is about 1 ft. wide, and is producing splendid slabs of tin. The discovery of this tinode has been a great help to the tinners of this district. Both of these ledges are running parallel, and are only about 10 fms. apart, and are running east and west; these are the most productive tin ledges in Cornwall. We are cleaning the boiler to-day, and are fixing the stamps a little higher, in order to get the right produce of tin out. We have also been cresting furnaces, shaking trunks, and ties for dressing of the slimes.

BRYAN BOBIE. St. George, March 12.—The 22 cast, as also the level driving on benches here, are much the same in appearance as last reported on. I have placed the 22 in the shaft, and the level in the mine, and also in the shaft. By the end of the present week I expect to resume sinking, and be able to report good results. I yesterday saw the engineer respecting new hauling machine, which he promises to deliver at the railway station by the end of the present month. You must not look forward to lead being sent to market until I get the new machinery. The 22 is now being used for the purpose of getting the lead materials for cottages are all on the mine, and the masons and joiners I expect at work in erection of the same in course of the ensuing week.

BURDICK CONSULTS.—John Rawlings, March 11: Since my last report there is no material change to notice. The tribute pitches are yielding their usual quantity of tin. The ore in the Shop shaft continues just the same as last reported, and all other operations are going on favourably.

BURDICK AND BUTSON.—John Christopher, March 8: In the 29 east the roof or back of the level is broken in at 7 fathoms from shaft, which you consider looks all the more promising for the character of the lode. The 39 east is also full of stuff at the same distance, but as far as I can go the lode looks about the same east as it does west of the cross-course. I hope to finish clearing the 29 west this week, when I will commence clearing the 39, and will be able to clear the 29 from Tomkin's shaft, while the 39 will be cleared from the engine-shaft. In the latter we were delayed by having to change our pitwork. As you desired, we shall henceforth name our three cross-courses, shown in the published section, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, commencing with the cross-course to the west, or at Wheel Butson, calling that No. 1, and the cross-course east, where our black lode is, No. 3. Thus the lode going east from cross-course No. 3 is about the same as last reported, but the ore part of it is not quite so large. The lode itself is from 20 to 24 in. wide, but the ore part was from 5 to 9 in. wide in the back, and about 4 in. in the bottom, but rather richer for ore. We have not yet cut this lode west of No. 3, but hope to do so soon.

— March 19: Went out my plunger-lift to work on Saturday, and it is working well—that is, forcing the water from the 39 to the adit level. I am getting ready to drop to the 40, which I hope will be done by Tuesday evening. Last Saturday I went to the 40, and the 39 is now empty. I have a good supply of water at the 40, per cent, and the good stones of jack and copper in the lode, but when it is cut through I shall know more about it. We are now clearing the 39, east and west of engine shaft; as soon as we reach either end we shall at once commence driving on the lode. Tomkin's shaft is down about 14 fathoms under adit, with good jack ground standing east and west of shaft, as far as I can see. I hope we are nearly through the break of this shaft, for so we shall soon get to the 29 fm. level. I have also set to the men east of No. 3 across course to drive east on the lode, at 2, 35, per cent, and the lode looks about the same as before. I have set at the present time, find the lode is very good, and I think we are not far from it. The men standing east of new east shaft will have 27 per cent.

— March 12: Our men have not done much underground since I last reported, as they were required at surface at the captain sending down our bucket lift. We dropped 12 fathoms under the 30, or 2 fathoms under the 40, which I hope to do to-morrow, and then we shall soon see what stopped our sounding line. The masons are up with the new winding engine-house, and are now measuring out the stack.

D. R. Stickland, March 12: The masons have raised the top wall of engine-house, and are now at work on the side walls. The height of the walls above the height of stack about 45 feet. The wood and slate for engine-house roof are on the mine, and will be ready to be put on when the stack is finished, which I hope will be completed to-morrow. Mr. James, the engineer of St. Agnes, has been sent here by Messrs. Harvey and Co., who will begin to day to take off the bonnet from the nozzles and valves to see what repairs may be wanted. The masons, after finishing the stack and roof of engine-house, will commence finishing the crusher house.

CAEGYNON.—J. Hodge, March 12: In the 79 north cross cut we have met with a floor of spar coming down from the back of the end, embedded in a light blue clay slate, which enables us to make rapid progress.—North Lode. The 64 west end is yielding some good stones of lead, and gradually improving as we near the north part of the lode. In Evan's winze, below the 59, fair progress is being made. Richards's winze, below the 56, is going down in a lode worth about 9¢ per lb there.

CALDBECK FELS.—Philip Hawke, R. Trevarthen, March 6: We have resumed the 20' west, on the great south lode, at the engine shaft with six men. This lode is evidently very large, composed chiefly of iron, gossan, and quartz, with specimens of rich copper ore occasionally. We have commenced likewise to drive east on the great south lode by two men in this level at said shaft; the character of the lode is very similar to the top going west. The engine shaft and its shafting are all engaged in the 20' west, and the 20' level, 30' level, and 45' inch diameter plunger lift, which is to deliver the water into the shallow adit that communicates with the engine shaft; we shall be enabled by this method to receive the water pumped by the steam engine into the top reservoir, and utilise it to the very best advantage on the dressing-floors. There has been very little done for some days below the 10' at Junction shaft, in consequence of the heavy and repeated falls of snow, together with intense frost, which deprived us of the usual supply of water from the mountain for the turbine. The 20' level, 30' level, and adit are all engaged in the lode, and the lode, it is progressing steadily. We have removed the men that were engaged in the 20' south east to the junction of the countess and great south lodes, to extend the crosscut in the deep adit from the north lode north to Dolben's, and the Silver Gin lodes, until we drain the 20' of water. We have had a rush in the deep adit west, which has rather impeded the working for some days. The prospects throughout the whole department are very satisfactory. We are pleased to state that the frost has been cleared, which has enabled us to run the engine of the 20' level, with the speed of 100 revolutions per minute, and to lay down the 20' level, and sampled completely 26 tons of lead and copper ore delivered at Wigton; and if we several tons of ore now ready to leave the mine for another sampling.

CARROLL CORNWALL.—Richard Prior, John Davey, March 11: The ground in the lace cross cut continues just the same as when reported on last week: it is very kindly in its nature, and letting out water freely. There is no particular change throughout this mine since our setting report of last week.

SARFORD SARE OLD.—John Prior, March 12: The power of the machinery is good on the 7th inst. The water works admirably, and it is not of hindrance. Hopes we shall not be long forcing the water in the 9th Bog shift. This is expected to do in Foster's, in which, at its depth of 8 fms., there is a good course of ore to be wrought upon, in addition to the splendid ore in Lane's shaft. The machinery is driven by an over shot water-wheel equal for pumping, drawing and crushing, which is a very important matter in the times of dear and scarce coal.

CARGOLLE.—John Grosse, R. Tzyzer, March 12: In the adit level, as usual from new shaft, the level is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of black, soft stone, and, mainly, letting out water freely, and promising to yield ore as well as shortly. In the west end the hole is 3 ft. wide, producing splendid stones of silver lead ore from the bottom of the level, letting out much mineralised water, and with every indication that we are just skimming over the top of another shoot of lead.

CARN CAMBOI E.—G. Rowe, Win Penberthy, March 8: The engine shaft sinking below the 85 fm. level is progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit, and the part of the lode carried on the south wall, showing an improved appearance, with good stones of copper ore and tin. The lode in the stope in the back of the 55, west of said shaft, is yielding copper and tin to the amount of 13½ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 85, on the north lode, is looking well yielding tin and copper to the value of 35¢ per fm. The ground in the back of the shaft, sinking below the 79, is improved for progress. The work in the back of the 69 fm. level, on the north lode, is progressing to the 13½ per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 69, on the north lode, is worth 10¢ per fathom. The stope in the back of the same level (59) is worth 14¢ per fathom. The winze sunk below the 49 fm. level is communicated with the workings below, which has restored good ventilation, and improved our facilities for working away the ore ground in this direction. All the other points of operation are without change.

CARZISE.—C. Carkeek, J. Trelinnick, March 8: On Feb. 11 we started our inch pumping-engine, which has continued to work well. We have now drained the mine to the 13, which we hope to have cleared within a week from this time. The engine-shaft is divided and cased, and ladder-way fixed to the level. We have a pair of tributaries working in the bottom of the adit, and there are other pairs of men waiting to take pitches in the 13 directly it is cleared. We shall now erect a horse-wheel on Gate shaft to clear the same, and the western part of the mine will

CASILE-AN-DINAS.—8. Symons, March 13: The 25 fm. cross-cut level north has been driven over 14 fms. from the present to the new engine-shaft. The driftage is still vigorously prosecuted day and night by a full pare of men. The character of the ground is not much altered from that reported last week. The 25 fm. level east, on the course of the elvan, is driven 6 fms. from the engine-shaft. There is a large stream of water issuing from the present end, which makes it rather spurious for driving. The driftage for the whole distance the level has been driven, produces splendid work for the fully up to the averages stated in former reports. We have cut a plat, and cleared about 40 fms. of the 15 fm. level east, and shall continue the clearance with all dispatch until the breast of the east stope is reached when an extensive piece of rich tin ground will be laid open, the cost of breaking and sending to the stamps of which will be trifling. The stopes from which the stamps are supplied continue to yield very productive work for tin, and when a sufficient quantity of overburden has been removed from the back of the elvan, the west stope the facilities for supplying the stamps will be greatly increased. From the numerous intersections, the elvan in this stope has been proved to be very rich for tin throughout. The new stamps are working well, and every line of work throughout the mine is progressing satisfactorily, and I do not hesitate to say that when the works of extension and development now being done are carried out the mine cannot fail to turn out a great and lasting prize to the shareholders.

CEFN BRWYN.—J. Paull, March 13. Saturday last being the setting-day the following shafts were sunk.—The 1st to drive west of winze, by six men, at 190s. per fathom. The lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The same level, east of winze, is suspended until a communication is effected with the 104, east of engine-shaft, which point is set to six men, at 165s. per fathom, and where the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. There are now about 10 fathoms between the 104, west of winze, and the same level east of shaft. We hope to hole these points in from six to seven weeks time, and on the next appearance, there will be a 100 ft. shaft, which will be open for stopping, and the lode 4 ft. wide, and worth 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom, at 75s. 6d. per fathom, in which the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stope over the same level, 5 fathoms east of the shaft, is set to four men, at 95s. per fathom; lode 5 feet wide, worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. A crosscut to drive south, near the present end of the 92 west, is set to six men, at 175s. per fathom; this is being done in order to prove whether the lode is continuous to the lode standing. The lode in the level 104, west of winze, has not opened out, but the lode material was in the level above, where there was a great length of good ore ground driven through and taken away. Had it not been for this falling off in the 92 west we should be in a much better position, and I now making profits, but I still hope there is yet some good ore ground before this end of the 92 east is suspended for the present, the lode containing a little lead and blende, but not sufficient to value. The stope over the 80 fm. level, 20 fathoms west of the

BRONFLOYD.—John Davis, March 1: No. 3 Shaft, North Lode: The lode in the 96 west is improving as the end advances from the cross-joint, and now produces 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 62 east is strong and regular, but produces only about 4 cwt. of ore per fm. I think it advisable to cross-cut the lode here to the foot-wall, and I have set the men accordingly. There is no change in

Total	1772	£24,402 6 0
NO SALE April 1.		
TOTALS AND AVERAGES.		
21 cwts. Produce.	Price.	Per unit. Standard.
Whole sale ... 1772	17 £13 15 5	10s. 1d. £ 94 4 6

PERRYNN WHEEL VVVYAN.—Wm. Perry, March 13: One lode in the
drift, 40 to 42 ft. north, by eight men, at 47, 10s. per fathom; and
another, composed of quartz, flookan, and lead, and letting out a large
quantity of water, at 48, 10s. per fathom; and a third, at 49, 10s. per
fathom, and letting out a large quantity of water, at 50, 10s. per
fathom. There are two lodes in the back of this level, by six men, at 51, 10s. per
fathom; and a fourth, at 52, 10s. per fathom; and a fifth, at 53, 10s. per
fathom, and letting out a large quantity of water, at 54, 10s. per
fathom; and a sixth, at 55, 10s. per fathom; and a seventh, at 56, 10s. per
fathom; and a eighth, at 57, 10s. per fathom; and a ninth, at 58, 10s. per
fathom; and a tenth, at 59, 10s. per fathom; and a eleventh, at 60, 10s. per
fathom; and a twelfth, at 61, 10s. per fathom; and a thirteenth, at 62, 10s. per
fathom; and a fourteenth, at 63, 10s. per fathom; and a fifteenth, at 64, 10s. per
fathom; and a sixteenth, at 65, 10s. per fathom; and a seventeenth, at 66, 10s. per
fathom; and a eighteenth, at 67, 10s. per fathom; and a nineteenth, at 68, 10s. per
fathom; and a twentieth, at 69, 10s. per fathom; and a twenty-first, at 70, 10s. per
fathom; and a twenty-second, at 71, 10s. per fathom; and a twenty-third, at 72, 10s. per
fathom; and a twenty-fourth, at 73, 10s. per fathom; and a twenty-fifth, at 74, 10s. per
fathom; and a twenty-sixth, at 75, 10s. per fathom; and a twenty-seventh, at 76, 10s. per
fathom; and a twenty-eighth, at 77, 10s. per fathom; and a twenty-ninth, at 78, 10s. per
fathom; and a thirtieth, at 79, 10s. per fathom; and a thirty-first, at 80, 10s. per
fathom; and a thirty-second, at 81, 10s. per fathom; and a thirty-third, at 82, 10s. per
fathom; and a thirty-fourth, at 83, 10s. per fathom; and a thirty-fifth, at 84, 10s. per
fathom; and a thirty-sixth, at 85, 10s. per fathom; and a thirty-seventh, at 86, 10s. per
fathom; and a thirty-eighth, at 87, 10s. per fathom; and a thirty-ninth, at 88, 10s. per
fathom; and a fortieth, at 89, 10s. per fathom; and a forty-first, at 90, 10s. per
fathom; and a forty-second, at 91, 10s. per fathom; and a forty-third, at 92, 10s. per
fathom; and a forty-fourth, at 93, 10s. per fathom; and a forty-fifth, at 94, 10s. per
fathom; and a forty-sixth, at 95, 10s. per fathom; and a forty-seventh, at 96, 10s. per
fathom; and a forty-eighth, at 97, 10s. per fathom; and a forty-ninth, at 98, 10s. per
fathom; and a fiftieth, at 99, 10s. per fathom; and a fifty-first, at 100, 10s. per
fathom; and a fifty-second, at 101, 10s. per fathom; and a fifty-third, at 102, 10s. per
fathom; and a fifty-fourth, at 103, 10s. per fathom; and a fifty-fifth, at 104, 10s. per
fathom; and a fifty-sixth, at 105, 10s. per fathom; and a fifty-seventh, at 106, 10s. per
fathom; and a fifty-eighth, at 107, 10s. per fathom; and a fifty-ninth, at 108, 10s. per
fathom; and a sixtieth, at 109, 10s. per fathom; and a sixty-first, at 110, 10s. per
fathom; and a sixty-second, at 111, 10s. per fathom; and a sixty-third, at 112, 10s. per
fathom; and a sixty-fourth, at 113, 10s. per fathom; and a sixty-fifth, at 114, 10s. per
fathom; and a sixty-sixth, at 115, 10s. per fathom; and a sixty-seventh, at 116, 10s. per
fathom; and a sixty-eighth, at 117, 10s. per fathom; and a sixty-ninth, at 118, 10s. per
fathom; and a seventieth, at 119, 10s. per fathom; and a seventy-first, at 120, 10s. per
fathom; and a seventy-second, at 121, 10s. per fathom; and a seventy-third, at 122, 10s. per
fathom; and a seventy-fourth, at 123, 10s. per fathom; and a seventy-fifth, at 124, 10s. per
fathom; and a seventy-sixth, at 125, 10s. per fathom; and a seventy-seventh, at 126, 10s. per
fathom; and a seventy-eighth, at 127, 10s. per fathom; and a seventy-ninth, at 128, 10s. per
fathom; and a eightieth, at 129, 10s. per fathom; and a eighty-first, at 130, 10s. per
fathom; and a eighty-second, at 131, 10s. per fathom; and a eighty-third, at 132, 10s. per
fathom; and a eighty-fourth, at 133, 10s. per fathom; and a eighty-fifth, at 134, 10s. per
fathom; and a eighty-sixth, at 135, 10s. per fathom; and a eighty-seventh, at 136, 10s. per
fathom; and a eighty-eighth, at 137, 10s. per fathom; and a eighty-ninth, at 138, 10s. per
fathom; and a ninetieth, at 139, 10s. per fathom; and a hundredth, at 140, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-first, at 141, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-second, at 142, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-third, at 143, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-fourth, at 144, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-fifth, at 145, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-sixth, at 146, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-seventh, at 147, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-eighth, at 148, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-ninth, at 149, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-tenth, at 150, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-eleventh, at 151, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-twelfth, at 152, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-thirteenth, at 153, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-fourteenth, at 154, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-fifteenth, at 155, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-sixteenth, at 156, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-seventeenth, at 157, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-eighteenth, at 158, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-nineteenth, at 159, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-twentieth, at 160, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-twenty-first, at 161, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-twenty-second, at 162, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-twenty-third, at 163, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-twenty-fourth, at 164, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-twenty-fifth, at 165, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-twenty-sixth, at 166, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-twenty-seventh, at 167, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-twenty-eighth, at 168, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-twenty-ninth, at 169, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-thirtieth, at 170, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-thirty-first, at 171, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-thirty-second, at 172, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-thirty-third, at 173, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-thirty-fourth, at 174, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-thirty-fifth, at 175, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-thirty-sixth, at 176, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-thirty-seventh, at 177, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-thirty-eighth, at 178, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-thirty-ninth, at 179, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-fortieth, at 180, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-forty-first, at 181, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-forty-second, at 182, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-forty-third, at 183, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-forty-fourth, at 184, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-forty-fifth, at 185, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-forty-sixth, at 186, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-forty-seventh, at 187, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-forty-eighth, at 188, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-forty-ninth, at 189, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-fiftieth, at 190, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-fifty-first, at 191, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-fifty-second, at 192, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-fifty-third, at 193, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-fifty-fourth, at 194, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-fifty-fifth, at 195, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-fifty-sixth, at 196, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-fifty-seventh, at 197, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-fifty-eighth, at 198, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-fifty-ninth, at 199, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-sixtieth, at 200, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-sixty-first, at 201, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-sixty-second, at 202, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-sixty-third, at 203, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-sixty-fourth, at 204, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-sixty-fifth, at 205, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-sixty-sixth, at 206, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-sixty-seventh, at 207, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-sixty-eighth, at 208, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-sixty-ninth, at 209, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-seventieth, at 210, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-seventy-first, at 211, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-seventy-second, at 212, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-seventy-third, at 213, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-seventy-fourth, at 214, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-seventy-fifth, at 215, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-seventy-sixth, at 216, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-seventy-seventh, at 217, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-seventy-eighth, at 218, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-seventy-ninth, at 219, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-eightieth, at 220, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-eighty-first, at 221, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-eighty-second, at 222, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-eighty-third, at 223, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-eighty-fourth, at 224, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-eighty-fifth, at 225, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-eighty-sixth, at 226, 10s. per
fathom; and a hundred-eighty-seventh, at 227, 10s. per fathom; and a hundred-eight

WHEEL RUBBING.—J. Richards, March 12: We are progressing with driving the adit level west on the main lode more favorable, although the ground is still hard.

The yield of tin is about the same as last week, not yet rich enough to be profitable. I am expecting the cross lode will soon cause a favourable change here, if not before, directly on the western side, as we have already seen the lode west near the surface, where it has a good appearance.

WHEAL UNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coude, Jun. March 8: We have drained the mine below the 140, and resumed operations. The 140, east of Goodings, is worth 15s. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 130 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The wine in the bottom of the 120 is worth 8s. per fathom. The 120 east is worth 12s. per fathom. The 110 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The 80 east is worth 8s. per fathom. The 90 east is worth 15s. per fathom. The 80 east is unproductive. The 60 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The 50 east is worth 8s. per fathom. The 30 east yields a little tin.

WILLOUGHBY.—H. Nottingham, March 12: The sinking of Pyne's shaft below the 13 is not progressing so fast as last reported, the ground is not so good for cutting, and the late rains have made the shaft extremely wet, but I hope this will be of short duration. The ground in the end of the 13, north-east of shaft, on new lode, has been in a very unsettled state since we intersected the north and south joint, mentioned in a former report. We are now on the regular course of the lode again, which is carrying on with two regular walls about 1 foot 6 in. wide; it is of a slaty character at present. The joint we intersected in the 13 fm. level end north, on Goddard's lode, is carrying on with the lode forming the hanging wall; there is a small branch of lead in this joint, and also on the footwall of the lode, but not rich enough to value. The 13, south on Goddard's lode, is now entering under the ore ground lying between the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts; the present end is worth 1 ton of lead, and 1 ton of blende per fathom; the last 2 fathoms driving has left a lode in the bottom worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. I have a set of men stopping the back of this level on Goddard's lode, and also a full set in the stope south of shaft, on new lode; these two places are worth 15 cwt. of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. The end driving east from trial shaft, on No. 2 east and west lode, is yielding from 5 to 10 cwt. of lead per fathom, and the stope in back of said level is of the same value; ground easy for working. We have 15 tons of blende into the pile. We are now dressing up some lead, and expect to have 6 tons into the pile this week.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 14, 1873.									
COPPER.					IRON.				
Best selected, p. ton	96	0	0	0	Russ. Welsh, in London	13	0	0	13
Tough cake and tie	94	0	0	0	Do., to arrive	13	0	0	13
Sheeting & sheets	97	0	0	0	Nail rods	13	0	0	13
Boils	102	0	0	0	Do., in London	14	0	0	14
Bottoms	103	0	0	0	Do., ditto	15	0	0	15
Old	74	0	0	0	Hoops, ditto	16	0	0	16
Burra Burra	92	10	0	0	Russ. at works	14	0	0	14
Wire	101	0	0	0	Hoops, ditto	15	0	0	15
Tubes	101	0	0	0	Sheets, single	20	0	0	20
BRASS.					Pig No. 1, in Wales	6	10	0	7
Sheets	101	0	0	0	Reinforced metal, ditto	7	0	0	8
Wire	101	0	0	0	Bars, common, ditto	12	15	0	13
Tubes	111	0	0	0	Do., much, Tynes Tees	13	0	0	13
Yellow metal sheeting	81	0	0	0	Do., railway, in Wales	12	10	0	13
Sheets	81	0	0	0	Do., Swed. in London	18	0	0	18
SPELTER.					Pig No. 1, in Clyde	7	5	0	7
Foreign on the spot	27	15	0	0	Do., f.o.b. Tynes Tees	4	10	0	5
"to arrive	27	15	0	0	Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. ditto	4	10	0	5
ZINC.					Railway chairs	5	5	0	6
In sheets	33	0	0	0	Inches Charcoal Pigs	12	10	0	14
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	14	0	0	0	In London, p. ton	10	0	0	12
TIN.					STEEL.				
English blocks	£150	0	0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	19	0	0	20
Do., bars (in bris.)	151	0	0	0	Ditto (hammered)	19	0	0	20
Do., refined	153	0	0	0	Ditto, in fagots	20	0	0	21
Banca	152	0	0	0	English, spring	20	0	0	21
Straits	148	0	0	0	LEAD.				
TIN-PLATES.					English Pig, com.	23	5	0	23
IX Charcoal, 1st qua.	£2	2	0	0	Ditto, W.B.	23	5	0	23
IX Do., 1st quality	2	2	0	0	Ditto, sheet	24	10	0	24
IX Do., 2d quality	1	1	0	0	Ditto, red lead	26	0	0	26
IX Do., 3d quality	1	1	0	0	Ditto, white	30	0	0	30
IX Coke	1	1	0	0	Ditto, patent shot	26	10	0	26
IX Ditto	2	2	0	0	Spanish	23	0	0	23
Canada plates, p. ton	26	0	0	0	At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.				
Ditto, at works	25	0	0	0	Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.				

REMARKS.—The metal market has throughout the week been maintained with firmness, although, as a rule, transactions have not been on a large scale. In some cases the high prices to which certain metals have risen have checked business, buyers being of opinion that, so soon as the unusual causes producing this result shall have been removed, they will be able to purchase upon more favourable terms, and in other cases there has been a comparative lull until the receipt of advices which might prove a guide as to the course to be followed. The close of the week has been accompanied by increased firmness, and a greater amount of business has been transacted than during the first few days, and the general impression seems to be that this increased activity will continue. Stocks, on the whole, are low, both at home and abroad. The second quarter of the year often witnesses renewed efforts towards the extension of the metal trade. Parts which have been closed during the winter now begin to open, and works which have been suspended in consequence of the inclemency of the season are again taken in hand.

COPPER.—The market during the earlier part of the week continued firm. There has been no great amount of business transacted, and it is more than questionable if any large line could be purchased at a price but little in advance of present quotations. Holders are firm, and the longer the existing period of comparative quietness is continued the greater is the assurance of those interested in the advance of the copper market that their expectations will not be disappointed. The advices from the East continue to be favourable. The price of copper has been steadily advancing in the Indian markets for some time past, and it seems not unreasonable to suppose that a time must come when, with a reduction in stocks, a demand will set in sufficient to impart an impulse to our market. To-day the market for Valparaiso for the first fortnight in February has been closed at about 50s. per ton, the price of which has not been touched. The market has become firm in consequence, but while sellers are unwilling to part with any considerable quantity except at enhanced rates, buyers are scarcely prepared at this moment to pay the prices demanded; at the same time there is little doubt but that when purchases are effected they must be made upon sellers' terms. In addition to the ordinary consumption it is more than probable that a considerable quantity of copper will be required for the construction of the various new telegraph companies—submarine and otherwise—which have lately been brought to public notice, and which may be presented in the form of new lines of telegraph lines. On Monday 25 tons of copper were sold at 55s. 6d. per ton, and Wallaroo, 22, 10s., 15s. of the latter brand, 92s.; and 50 tons of Japan tins, 90s.—all cash terms. The Swansea ticketing was announced on Tuesday. Ore of an average produce of 17 per cent. was bought at an average price of 18s. 2½d.; Cape ore at 14s. 9½d. per unit. The standard has fallen 2½d. per ton. Chili bars sold this day at 56s. 10s. cash, and Wallaroo at 92s., and with one month's prompt at 93s. On Wednesday the market exhibited no material alteration. On Thursday 20 tons of Chilean regulus was sold at Swansea at 17s. per unit. Lots realised 87s. and 85s. cash; g.o.b. 19s. more; and best brands, 27s. 7½d. per ton, realised 87s. with three months' prompt. On Friday the market was firm, but the difference between buyers and sellers was too great to admit of much business being transacted.

IRON.—From the North of England there are advices of still further advance in the price of pig-iron, and the market continues to be firm. No. 1 is quoted 130s.; No. 3, 121s.; and No. 4, 117s. 6d., net cash f.o.b. Tees. The demand for iron is strong, and the deliveries to foreign ports continue to be regular. The total make of pig-iron for the month of February is reported by the return issued by the Cleveland ironmasters to be 154,491 tons, showing a decrease in the output, as compared with the previous month, of 9634 tons. This is to be accounted for in part by the shorter month, and also because that in the early part of February great difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient supplies of the raw material, which have since then been received in larger quantities. The returns of shipments to the French, German, Belgian, and other foreign ports amount to 25,300 tons, showing an increase of 2541 tons, as compared with the shipments of February, 1872; while, on the other hand, the shipments coastwise were 13,213 tons, or 5767 tons less than in the preceding February. Stocks in makers' hands have declined to the extent of 607 tons, leaving a total stock of 33,713 tons. The total number of furnaces in blast during February was 125; 22 new furnaces are now in various stages of erection, a few of which are almost ready for use. The high prices quoted for all classes of iron continue to limit trade. Consumers confine their transactions as much as possible to the supply of actual present requirements, and are unwilling to enter into further commitments. The impression is gaining ground that upon the settlement of the South Wales strike there may be a very sudden and decided drop in prices of all kinds of iron, and that even if this should not be so quotations have attained their highest point, and that nothing will be lost by withholding orders for a time.

In South Wales the tide seems slowly turning. Each day only defines the position of both parties more clearly, and yet each day the weaker side seems more determined than ever, in very desperation, to hold out. The masters look on—they hide their time, knowing that it is but a question of days when the men must needs to the proposed terms. It cannot fail to be a matter of unfeigned regret that the strike ever occurred, and that having taken place, the differences between the contracting parties should not long ere this have been satisfactorily disposed of. But the evil can hardly be characterised as unmitigated, inasmuch as the very serious consequences which have ensued will naturally cause both masters and men to exercise extreme caution, when a settlement has once been arrived at, before they enter upon such a course as may possibly lead to a recurrence of similar disastrous results. There is every prospect of a period of renewed prosperity for South Wales when the works are once more in active employment; but if the strike be prolonged much longer, it may be that the patience of buyers will be exhausted, and orders will find their way to other districts of the United Kingdom, or to the Continent, which in the ordinary course would have been given out among the ironmasters in South Wales.

After the depression experienced in the warrant market in Glasgow last week there has been greater firmness. On Monday the market was steady, and business was done during the day up to 137s., closing 135s. On Tuesday the opening price was 136s., but this could not be maintained, and transactions took place down to 135s. On Wednesday greater firmness was observable, 140s. 6d. having been obtained, the market closing with buyers at 135s. 6d., and sellers 3s. higher. On Thursday a good business was done, and prices ranged from 134s. 9d. to 136s. 6d. closing with

buyers at 136s. To-day the market has been quiet, business having been done down to 136s. 3d.

For the week ending March 9, 1873.	Tons	1872
March 8, 1873	17,832	
March 8, 1873	12,424	

LEAD.—The market has ruled in sellers' favour throughout the week, and although no material alteration in price has been effected sellers are increasingly unwilling to commit themselves to large sales, or for forward delivery, at current quotations. Good English soft pig, 23s. to 23s. 5s.; L.B., 23s. 5s.

SPELTER.—Silesian has not undergone any material change during the week. Not much business is reported. Quotations stand at 27s. to 27s. 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—Sellers have advanced their quotations to 14s. per bottle.

TIN.—The week opened with a quiet market. Pending the announcement of the Dutch sale, operators exhibited an unwillingness to deal in this metal, and the commitments of consumers were only to a limited extent. On Monday the only sale reported was 5 tons of Straits, at 144s. The next day the following sales took place: 5 tons Straits, at 144s.; 100 slabs Billiton, 143s. On Wednesday the announcement of the next public sale of the Dutch Trading Company on April 2 was made. Only 75,200 slabs of Banca are to be put up to auction, and there are to be no public sales before Sept. 15, after which it is thought there may be a sale in November, and every succeeding two months. There are to be no public sales of tin in India, by order of Government. This announcement caused an immediate stir in the tin market, and a large business in Straits was done, the same being probably changing hands more than once during the day. Some 600 tons of Straits were dealt in, at prices ranging from 145s. to 148s. cash, and 147s. 10s. for arrival; 20 tons per month for March and April delivery, 147s. to 147s. 10s.; 45 tons Billiton sold at 145s. to 146s. 10s. On Thursday business was done to the extent of about 300 tons in Straits, at 148s. cash, 149s. delivery up to end of April, and again for delivery up to end of June. Straits for arrival was sold at 148s. to 149s.; and 5 tons Billiton 146s. 10s. cash; English tin has advanced to 150s. for ingots, 151s. bars, and 152s. refined. To-day again Straits has changed hands at 148s. cash. There is a good market, and prices appear to be rising, but nothing definite can be relied upon until the sale price transpires at the Dutch auction.

IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—The Glasgow market for Scotch pigs has experienced slight fluctuations during the week. The closing price last week was 136s. 6d. To-day the market opened at 136s. 3d., advanced 1s., subsequently closing a shade easier at 137s., sellers, cash, showing an advance on the week of 6d. per ton for g.m.b. warrants. There has been a further reduction of 2000 tons in Connal's store during the week, the total amount in stock now being only 82,000 tons. We hear that several large parcels of pig will be taken out of stock next week, and we see no reason for altering our opinion expressed last week—that the price of g.m.b. warrants will continue to advance. Our market for all kinds of iron has been firm at slightly enhanced rates, particularly for bars, hoops, sheets, nail rods, angles, and T-iron. The late advance by the Earl of Dudley and Messrs. Barrows of 1s. per ton is well maintained. Several large parcels of nails have changed hands on American account. The Staffordshire pig market, in order to cover the increased cost of production, have advanced their prices to 8s. 6d. for hot blast native all mine, Shropshire cold blast being 8s. per ton. We give to-day's price of No. 1 Scotch pig iron below—Gartsherrie, 165s.; Coltness, 165s.; Calder, 165s. 6d.; Langloan, 165s.; Summerlee, 165s.; Monkland, 145s.; Gt. Gornock, 150s.; Edginton, 140s.; Shotts, 160s.; Kinnell, 150s.; g.m.b. mixed warrants, sellers, 137s.—133s. Cannon street.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET has occupied the chief attention of the dealers this week, but tin mines generally, owing to a rise of 4s. in the Tin Standard, have been more active, at advanced prices, and there has also been a fair amount of business transacted in one or two other prominent mines. Copper has advanced 2s. per ton. The mines mostly dealt in have embraced Wheal Crebor, Van Consols, Dolcoath, Carn Brae, Devon Great Consols, Pennerley, West Tankerville, West Maria, Wheal Argus, Tankerville, Tincroft, South Roman Gravel, New Rosewarne, South Condurrow, South Carn Brae, Van, Wheal Grenville, Parys Mountain, Hingston Down, Great Laxey, Gawton, and a few others. Dolcoath has advanced to 70s. 7½d. the mine, we understand, is now in fork. Carn Brae, 152½ to 157½. Cook's Kitchen, 19½ to 20½; Devon Great Consols, 9 to 9½. Wheal Crebors have further advanced to 7½, 7½; in the 120, east of Cock's shaft, the lode, as far as taken down, is worth 50s. per fathom, with indications of a further improvement. In the 108 the lode is worth 25s. per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 48 east the lode is now worth 16 tons of ore per fathom. The mine seems to be gradually opening out for a large and profitable concern. Its situation, adjoining Devon Great Consols, has always been in its favour, though the patience of the shareholders has been somewhat taxed, and now its being worked entirely by water-power is a great advantage over other mines.

Van, 30 to 40s.; the monthly sale of ore has realised 8087s. 10s., and about 4000s. profit; the lead ore, 450 tons, brought 16s. 18s. 5½d. per ton; blende, 150 tons, 3s. 8s. per ton. Van Consols have been largely dealt in, and leave off 8s. to 8½; the report states that in the 45 fm. level east the ore part of the lode seen is 9 ft. wide; the bottom is worth about 200s. per cubic fathom; roof, 140s.; east end, 120s.; west end, 120s. per cubic fathom. They are erecting the patent dressing machinery with all speed. The pumping wheels, pitwork, &c., are all in good order and working well. Tincroft, 50 to 61; South Crofty, 57½ to 62½; West Basset, 13½ to 14½; West Frances, 13 to 14; Wheal Basset, 50 to 60; Bog, 2 to 2½; Cargill, 7½ to 8; East Caradon, 3½ to 4; East Chiverton, 3½ to 4; East Level, 15½ to 16½. Wheal Seton, 54 to 56; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on two months' working of 1374s. 17s. 11d., and a resolution was passed to sell the machinery and materials in the north part of the mine. The report states that in the 180, west of Tilly's engine-shaft, the lode has very much improved in appearance, and is now 6 ft. wide. The agent (Capt. Teague) sees no reason why the south lode should not be as productive as the north was formerly, and they are now upon it, just where the north lode became rich. Wheal Argus, 1½ to 2; a good lode has been recently discovered in the adit, yielding nearly 3 cwt. of black tin to the ton of stuff. This will be opened upon as soon as the next adit shaft is reached, in about a month. East Van, 3½ to 4½; Gawton, 2½ to 3½; Great Laxey, 16 to 17; Great Wheal Vor, 6 to 6½; Herodsfloot, 5 to 7½; Hingston Down, 7½ to 8½; Marke Valley, 3½ to 4; Medlyn Moor, 3 to 4.

South Roman Gravel, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; the ground in the deep adit cross-cut west towards Roman Gravel lode is getting very rich, and the agent expects to cut the lode every day. North Crofty, 3 to 4; Penhall, 3½ to 4. Pennerley, 2½ to 3½; this mine has improved in one or two points. Penstruthal, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Perkins Beach, 2½ to 3; Plymmon, 3 to 4; Prince of Wales, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Roman Gravel, 18 to 19. Rose United shares, which last year were largely dealt in at 2 to 2½, have been entirely neglected of late, but a good discovery of copper has been made, and it may lead to important results. Parys Mountain, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; we understand all the new issue of shares has been taken up. The sales of ores this month exceed 10000. Rookhope Valley, 2½ to 3; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 1½ to 1½; South Carn Brae, 3½ to 4. Brookwood: at the meeting there was a profit shown of 808s., on five months' working, and a dividend of 4s. per share declared. The copper ore realised 3792s. St. Agnes Consols, 4½ to 4½; the 36 east is reported worth 10s. per fathom. South Condurrow, 8 to 8½; South Frances, 16 to 17; Trumpet Consols, 12 to 14; West Caradon, 4s. to 6s.; West Chiverton, 10½ to 11½; West Seton, 35 to 40; Providence Mines, 18 to 19; South Caradon, 190 to 200.

North Rosewarne, 4 to 5; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in hand of 2200s. 4d., and liabilities over assets 247s. 2s. 1d., and a call of 10s. per share was made. The estimated cost of the next three months is 750s. On March 6, 31 tons of copper ores were sold, at 12s. 18s. 6d. per ton. West Tankerville, 4½ to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 5½ to 6; Wheal Jane, 2½ to 3; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 15 to 16; Wheal Mary Ann, 7½ to 8½; Wheal Uny, 5½ to 5½. New West Rose Rosewarne, 4 to 5; the monthly sale of tin this week was 4 tons 3 cwt., and it fetched 87s. per ton. Tankerville, 13 to 14; the lode in Watson's shaft, below the 130, is worth 10 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The other points of operation reported upon are worth in the aggregate 26 tons of lead ore per fathom. Fortessue (Tin), 1½ to 2; West Esgair Lle, 3½ to 3½; Boscawell Downs, 2 to 2½.

In Foreign Mines there has not been much doing. Australian United, 3 to 4; Eberhardt and Aurora, 5 to 5½; Emma, 10½ to 10½; Flagstaff, 13 to 14; New Quebrada, 4 to 4½; St. John del Rey, 28 to 30; San Pedro, 5 to 5½; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 4. Cape Copper,

20½ to 21½ prem.; the directors have now declared a dividend of 17s. 5s. per share.

The Gold Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are 1 to 1½ prem. The debentures of the Credit Foncier of England are 1 to 1½ prem. The Convertible Bonds of the Erie Railway Company are 2½ to 2½ prem. The Shares of the Direct Spanish Telegraph Company are 1 to 1 prem. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Leased Lines Rental Bonds are 93 to 93½; and the New Issue 3½ to 4 prem. Atlantic and Great Western Third Mortgage, 40 to 40½; Preference Stock, 19 to 21 prem. and the Common Stock, 15 to 16. The Shares of the River Plate and Brazil Telegraph Company are 1½ to 1½ prem. The Shares of the Bridgefield and Victoria Salt Works are 2½ to 2½ prem. The Seven per Cent. Preference Shares of the Porto Alegre and Hamburg (Brazilian) Railway Company are 1 to 1½ prem. The traffic received by the Erie Railway Company for the first week in March (six days) amounted to \$339,000.

The subscription lists for Harwood's Machine Works Company (Limited) are announced to close on Saturday next, the 23rd inst.

It is announced that the subscription lists for the issue of 400,000 Seven per Cent. Perpetual First Mortgage Debenture Bonds of 100 each, of the balance of the debenture capital of the North Western Railway of Monte Video Company (Limited), will be closed on Tuesday next, the 19th inst. for London, and on Wednesday, the 19th inst., for the country. The price is 2½ to 2½ prem.

The applications for the North-Western Railway of Monte Video, now open for subscription, have been very numerous, owing to the fact that the interest guaranteed by the State to the Central Uruguay Railway, and a similar Western Railway of Monte Video has a similar guarantee (this is looked upon as a very satisfactory feature).

The well-known ironworks of John Bagnall and Sons, West Bromwich, which have existed three quarters of a century, gaining a high reputation, and the last sole proprietor of which (Mr. James Bagnall) died in January, 1873, have been disposed of by the executors to a limited liability company, which, it is understood, will be introduced forthwith.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been moderately active, the fortnightly settlement, which was completed yesterday, having checked dealings to a certain extent.

The Metal Market closes with an active demand for all descriptions of business has been transacted. Tin advanced on the announcement of the Dutch sale, and closes firm at the highest prices; there are only 75,200 slabs to be offered, which is considerably less than expected. Upon this fact becoming known an active demand sprang up for shares in the leading dividend and progressive tin mines, leading to a corresponding advance in quotations. Spelter has further improved, and the demand continues good. Lead remains very firm at quotations, and sales of ore this week show another advance.

American descriptions continue to be adversely affected by discouraging reports from the Emma Mine, in connection with which there are vague rumours that suits are to be commenced in New York against Mr. Park and General Baxter, upon the question of the statements made by those gentlemen with regard to the amount of money in the hands of the New York Corporation being represented as profits from the mine, and also as to the amount of ore by the latter gentleman (who was a director in the New York Corporation), pending the negotiations with the London company. Comment is also freely made upon the possible action of the American directors on account of their removal from the board, the company being largely indebted to them, although it is generally understood that previous to leaving England they had placed the resignation in the hands of the Chairman. Concerning the discontinuance of weekly telegrams with the view of checking speculation in the shares, the balance of opinion among the leading operators is decidedly unfavourable, it being urged that those who have large dealings in the stock will, of course, adopt the necessary means to obtain, and will obtain, all the information they require, while the shareholders themselves will remain entirely uninformed. The shares close 104 to 111.

Flagstaff, 13½ to 14½; the latest advices state that everything is progressing satisfactorily. Last Chance, 7½ to 7½; these shares have been largely dealt in, the small amount of capital upon which they pay dividends being regarded as a great feature in its favour. Tecoma, 10½ to 10½; the mines have been accepted by the company. Mr. Maxwell is in full possession, pushing forward with the utmost dispatch the completion of the furnaces and the development of the property, and he fully expects to be turning out bullion in 60 days. Richmond shares have advanced to 4½ to 4½; a cable message has been received that an important discovery has been made within the Richmond lines, that the ore extends southerly very far, and that the furnaces will start next week. Letters have also been received containing most encouraging accounts of the mines, and increasing richness of the ore. The new development is in the Old Richmond, in which Mr. Clarence King said there were well-grounded expectations of developing valuable regions of ore as the vein preserves its lateral extension throughout the greater portion of the Richmond ground. Further referring to this portion of the company's property, Mr. King adds that up to this time only an insignificant fraction of the old ground has been explored, and an impression has prevailed that the claim was worked out, while the contrary presumption is more correct.

Eberhardt, 5 to 5½; the only reliable information lately received is that there was enough ore in sight to complete the Standard contract, and that the average value, as operated on by that mill, was at least \$80 per ton. Raising, tramming, and milling this cost about \$20 per ton, loss in tailings \$9 per ton, and a profit will be left of \$30 per ton on 6000 tons, to be completed in four months more. This is giving a profit of 36,000s. in five months working: \$13½ per ton, and some value in tailings go to the South American Company, to whom the mine belongs. South Aurora, 14 to 14½; Pacific, 3 to 4; it is understood that some encouraging reports have been received, but will not be made public until the meeting on Monday. Utah shares are without quotation during the formation of the company; the applications for the shares in the new company are being sent in freely, and no doubt is entertained of the new capital being raised. Camp Floyd, 1½ to 1½; in the late reports there are indications of an improvement likely soon to be met with. Prof. Clayton's report is daily expected, and will, no doubt, be at once submitted to the shareholders as promised at the recent meeting.

Aruba Gold, 10 to 10½; the company have secured the services of Mr. R. W. Newman, who has had charge of the Ballarat Mine, in Australia, for several years, working them with entire success on low grade ores. Mr. Newman proceeds to Aruba on March 20 to take complete charge of the company's property; plans have been received at the office of the windmills constructed as an auxiliary to the extensive steam-power already erected; within 60 days practical results are expected from the working of the new machinery. Almada and Tiritio, 3 to 4; the profit in January amounted to 1592s., and after deducting London expenses, 1468s.

Halcombe Valley, par to 1 prem.; a United States patent for the whole property has now been obtained. Mr. Haley writes that they will be forwarded to the company as soon as they have been entered upon the records of San Bernardino county. This company may be congratulated upon thus early securing an indefeasible title to their property. Work has been commenced vigorously upon the mines, which it will be remembered were pretty thoroughly opened before the present company came into possession. Three of the principal veins—to wit, the Mammoth, San Bernardino, and Ohio having been already sunk upon in several places to the depth of 100 to 150 ft., developing regular veins from 2 to 4 ft. wide; and some 10,000 tons of ore taken from these openings has been tested by mill process by the former miners with results of from \$15 to \$40 per ton, it is pretty well assured that when the present company's new mill, now in process of erection, is finished very satisfactory results will follow.

Chontales, 1 to 1½; the fact that the newly-appointed agent has during the past four months produced such satisfactory and profitable results exclusively from low grade ore is beginning to attract favourable attention.

In Hydraulic Mine Shares there has again been a good amount of business, and shares in most of them are being taken by the investing public. The heavy snows which are reported from California indicate a good water season this year. Very satisfactory telegrams have been received during the week from Birdseye Creek and Cedar Creek. Cedar Creek, 3½ to 3½; the agent telegraphs yesterday that he has struck rich gravel in the shaft. This is an important feature, as the washing can be supplemented by mill workings from this rich gravel, and dividends largely increased. Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3½.

10 East Van, £4. 30 New Quebrada, £4. 20 Van Collins, 21/6.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SIR.—Will any reader kindly answer this question?—If a cost-book mine is converted into a limited liability company, and a shareholder objects to the conversion, is he not entitled to be considered a dissentient, and have his connection terminated with the company on paying up all calls at the conversion, and, further, to be allowed his proportion of assets in the shape of machinery, &c.?—A. Z.

NEW MINE VENTILATOR.—A mode of ventilating, known as Ewbank's Ventilator, has been tried in Washoe. Its action depends entirely upon the use of the exhaust steam, which would otherwise be wasted. The pipes are laid in the same way as proposed some years since by Mr. J. G. Williams, of South Wales, but the current is produced by the application of the principle of the spray diffuser.

HORSLEY'S EXPLOSIVE POWDER.—"E. H." (Plymouth).—Address Mr. Horsley, F.C.S., Cheltenham.

DRESSING WITH AIR.—I recollect that at the International Exhibition of 1862 there was a very ingenious machine shown in the Western Annex for the dressing of minerals by the use of air instead of water. The name of the inventor was, I think, Borel, but I do not know whether he was a Frenchman or a Belgian, or whether his invention was ever practically applied. Can any of your correspondents give me any information on the matter, especially whether the system was ever tried?—H. K. C.

BRINTAIL.—VAN COSSOU.—"J. B." should read the reports and other information which have been published in the Journal. The present workings are in an entirely different direction to those referred to.

PNEUMATIC POWER.—I observed that in a recent review of a work intended for practical miners it was mentioned that the author expressed surprise that air was not more extensively applied as a motive power; I should, therefore, be glad to learn whether there are any air machines in the market, and if so, who are the manufacturers and what would be about the price of (say) a 10-horse, 25-horse, and 50-horse power machine? I should like, moreover, to learn whether experience has proved that air-engines are difficult to keep in repair?—H. K. C.

RECEIPT.—"M. N." (Soville).—"A. Safford."—"A. Reader."—"J. M."—"R. W."—"Legitimate Investor."—"A. H."—"Enid."—"Shareholder." (Emma): Too personal—"G. J."—"M. Bell" (Manchester).—"Miner" (Colorado).

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 15, 1873.

THE EFFECTS OF STRIKES ON THE SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE.

If strikes were a means to the elevation of labour, as demagogues endeavour to make their dupes believe, the miners of South Wales ought to hold an exceptionally high position amongst the workers throughout the country, and the districts around Merthyr and the pleasant valleys in the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen ought to be a very paradise of colliers. But that such is really not the case we know too well from the admitted distress and misery which prevails in localities which but a short time ago contained happy and contented communities, until strife between masters and workmen was brought about by several well-paid agitators, who live on the ignorance of uneducated workmen. But there is no disguising the fact that the Welsh miners appear to be particularly susceptible to the blandishments of their mob-orators, and the result has been that in no colliery district has the minerals been less developed, so far as this country is concerned, than in South Wales. Indeed, instead of being developed production has actually retrograded, and constant strikes have led to a decrease in the output of coal. This is all the more to be regretted, seeing that being the largest of our coal fields, and where the minerals are unusually easy to work, the production ought to have increased in a much greater ratio than in any other district in the kingdom. If we look back for only six years we find that there has been a very large increase in the quantity of coal raised in all our leading mining centres—excepting in South Wales—so that the output, which in 1866 was 101,630,544 tons, had increased in 1871 to 117,352,028 tons. But of that increase South Wales was in no way connected with, although it had advantages superior to most other districts. That the constant strikes which have taken place in it have been a curse to the workmen and their families is then easily traced from the progress of the coal trade for some years past, and the figures given can not but be surprising to themselves and their leaders should they see them. Thus we find that in 1866 South Wales, which may be taken to comprise Glamorgan-shire, Pembroke-shire, and Carmarthen-shire, produced 9,376,443 tons of coal; in 1867 the output had fallen to 9,092,300 tons, whilst in the following year, 1868, it was still further reduced to 8,959,500 tons. During the next year (1869) the quantity raised was 9,176,650 tons. In 1870 it had advanced to 9,299,770 tons; but in 1871 another strike brought the yield to 9,120,000 tons.

From the above figures it will be seen that more coal was actually raised in South Wales in 1866 than in any year since. Not only that, but whilst it appears that in 1866 there were 293,000 male persons connected with the collieries in South Wales, who raised 9,376,443 tons, or equal to 320 tons for each person employed, in 1871 there were 37,960 persons employed in raising 9,120,000 tons, or equal to about 240 tons per person. Surely these facts are sufficiently suggestive in themselves as to cause those men who have the slightest amount of common sense, and who have some little particle of independence left, to well consider their position, and what they have gained by their long seasons of idleness, which shows them to such a great disadvantage when compared with any other body of miners in the kingdom. Or whether it is any credit to them to be told that for the last six or seven years at least they have been the ill-fed body of colliers in the country, and that they have preferred living on the charity of others to maintaining themselves and their families with respect and credit. These are plain truths that cannot be disputed, and must be felt by every man who gives a moment's consideration to the actual position of the great body of the coal miners of South Wales at the present time. It may, then, well be asked how long is South Wales to monopolise the reputation it has enjoyed for the last six or seven years as being the only mining district in the kingdom which has made no progress in increasing the production of its valuable coal seams, but just the reverse? Or how long the thousands of hearty workmen will agree to become constant paupers, relying upon others for a miserable support of themselves and their families? Or will they allow themselves to be transported by Mr. HALLIDAY to other and strange districts, where their presence will be looked upon as an intrusion, and themselves as foreigners, calculated to lower the price of labour. Those are matters which we would commend to the serious consideration of the really honest man, who desires to work for his family; and they may also be worthy of the attention of Mr. HALLIDAY and the other leaders of the Amalgamated Association.

NOVA SCOTIAN COAL.—The quantity of coal raised last year in Nova Scotia was 899,550 tons, showing an increase of 267,708 tons over 1871. The increase in sales of 1872 over 1871 was 189,496 tons.

THE EXPORT COAL TRADE.—The extraordinary price of coal and coke in the British Isles is beginning to tell upon the external demand, which amounted in February to 789,826 tons, as compared with 915,282 tons in February, 1872, and 718,417 tons in February, 1871. France took only 174,000 tons, against 253,652 tons in February, 1872, and 154,913 tons in February, 1871. In the two months ending Feb. 28 this year the aggregate exports of coal and coke were 1,589,033 tons, against 1,737,610 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 1,278,197 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. The exports of coal have increased this year to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, but they have decreased to Russia, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Brazil, and British India. The value of the coal and coke exported in February was 692,679*l.*, against 618,450*l.*

in February, 1872, and 361,635*l.* in February, 1871; and in the two months ending Feb. 28 this year 1,667,277*l.*, against 988,084*l.* in the corresponding period of 1872, and 642,306*l.* in 1871.

COAL IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The very important question as to whether there is coal in Northamptonshire, after being at rest for some time, has again cropped up, but in a far more practical manner than was the case some two or three years ago, when a notice of it appeared in the *Mining Journal*, which led to a great deal of discussion throughout the entire county, when geologists were arrayed against each other as well as against practical men, long connected with mining operations and with coal-bearing strata. Some 26 years ago, it may be said, a shaft was sunk with a view to reaching the coal at Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, but after going to a depth of about 300 yards operations were suspended owing to a deficiency of funds, although it was afterwards discovered that they had got within a short distance of the New Red Sandstone. It is now proposed to raise the sum of 4000*l.* by subscription for the purpose of boring from the Kingsthorpe sinking. In the event of coal being found—of which the promoters of the new scheme are very sanguine—a company will be formed to work it, the original subscribers to have double the amount in shares. In the first instance, however, the surrounding land is to be secured at a moderate royalty. The proposal is undoubtedly a feasible one, and can be easily worked out. As to the coal being found in Northamptonshire the probabilities are in favour of that theory most decidedly. The original owner of the land some years since sold it, but so sanguine was he of the treasures that rested beneath the surface that he reserved to himself the mineral rights. That gentleman, whose letter is now before us, states as follows:—

"Geologists told me and wrote that the blue lias at Kingsthorpe was 700 yards thick, and we should never sink through it. We, however, got through it in 100 yards, and in many other respects we practically proved that they were incorrect. Indeed, Professor Buckland acknowledged to me that we had proved at Kingsthorpe that they (the geologists) were incorrect."

The opinion here given, and the facts relating to the sinking, are fully borne out by J. HOLDSWORTH, Esq., M.G.S.E., in his work "On the Extension of the English Coal Fields." He says that there are more erroneous conclusions arrived at from calculating the thickness of the great secondary zones by the appearance of their baset edges at the surface.

"These very often," the writer proceeds to say, "occupy considerable tracts of country, and having but a very slight general inclination, it is next to impossible from such data to assign a given thickness to any extent of any of these formations, and hence the very great discrepancies in the estimate of their individual and aggregate thickness, as in the case of the boring from the Oolitic beds near Northampton to reach the New Red Sandstone."

We have also the high authority of Sir R. MURCHISON for believing that this division of the New Red Sandstone under the Lias and Oolite is of a very attenuated character. So far, then, the views of the owner of the minerals at Kingsthorpe have been fully borne out, and it only requires borings to be made to about the same extent as the shaft was sunk, to settle the very important question as to coal being below the New Red Sandstone in Northamptonshire. But there is much to encourage those who propose to take the work in hand, and many reasons could be adduced to favour the hypothesis that coal is to be found in the county, and at a workable depth. At a lecture on Practical Geology, recently delivered by Mr. J. HARRISON, M.E., to the members of the Mining School at Eastwood, in Nottinghamshire, that gentleman, in alluding to the sinking at Kingsthorpe, which he characterised as a formidable experiment for coal, said—

"The site of the trial is in the very heart of the colliery ranges, and in the central part of the kingdom, where the secondary formations are considered to be at their maximum thickness. It, nevertheless, disclosed some notable mineralogical features, certainly unlooked for there by the most profound geologists of the colliery itself. The geologic department of the above operations are, in fact, a very important and encouraging chapter as regards the practical duty of reaching the coal measure series from the surface, even of the upper secondary formations in Central England."

Here again there is every encouragement given by a practical man to test, by boring the measures below the sinking at Kingsthorpe. Borings are now being made in the weald of Sussex, in Lincolnshire, and in West Lancashire, with a view to finding coal, and should a similar experiment be successfully made in Northamptonshire it will not only solve a vast scientific problem, but make the county itself one of the most important and valuable centres of the iron trade in England. Such a position is, to say the least, worth trying for where no great outlay is necessary.

RAILWAY IRON IN 1873.

It is not at all surprising to find that high prices are producing the inevitable result of frightening away our foreign customers for railway iron. In January we only exported to foreign countries and the colonies 50,233 tons of railway iron, as compared with 59,848 tons in January, 1872, showing a decrease of 9615 tons in January of this year. When we come to February, however, the decrease is found to be much more serious, since last month we only sent abroad 41,318 tons of railway iron, as compared with 71,361 tons in February, 1872, showing a falling off in the second month of this year of no less than 30,043 tons. Unless a marked fall should take place in the price of iron, it seems impossible to doubt that 1873 will witness a serious contraction in the external demand for our railway material. It is true that iron is extremely dear in all the great producing centres of the world, but it is equally clear that there are many lines of railway which can afford to wait, or which must wait, until a return to more reasonable prices is witnessed. It is true that the Indian State lines are being at last proceeded with, dear rails or no dear rails; but the Canadian demand seems to be declining, or at any rate it is making no progress, while the shipments to Australia also exhibited some falling off in February. It is in the United States, however, that the dearth of British iron is doing our iron trade the most harm. Thus our exports of railway iron to the United States during the last two months compared as follows with our exports in the same direction in the corresponding periods of 1872 and 1871:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
January	Tons 24,264	35,299	27,938
February	32,784	53,131	21,063
Total	Tons 61,048	88,430	48,901

The United States have for some time past been our best foreign customer for railway iron, but now this, our best external support, seems to be failing us. At any rate, it will be seen that, unless the decline in the American demand for our railway iron can be arrested, we shall send some 480,000 tons less this year to the great Transatlantic Republic than we exported in the same direction in 1872. The United States were the first to give the impetus to the iron trade which may be said to have landed it in its present extraordinary condition; and what appears to be the collapse of the American demand may possibly involve a return to a more sober and a sounder order of things. It is noticeable—and this is a circumstance to which we would especially direct the attention of all connected with the British iron trade—that the Americans are boasting that the disordered condition of British metallurgy is a great encouragement to the iron trade of the United States; and there certainly would appear to be some ground for this American self-complacency, having regard to the increase which has been effected in the production of American iron during the last three or four years.

Not only has the iron trade attained considerable importance in the great State of Pennsylvania; but, as we took occasion recently to observe, the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is expected to communicate a decided impetus also to metallurgical enterprise in Virginia. Should Virginia become as great an iron-producing district as Pennsylvania, the circumstance may have an important permanent influence upon the British iron trade, as it will, to no inconsiderable extent, close the American markets against us. These markets once closed, and the most valuable external outlet lost to the British iron trade, prices could scarcely fall to descend to a reasonable level, and British ironworkers would have perforce to return to their senses. No calamity, however, is hardly ever unattended by some compensation, and if the American consumption of our railway iron should permanently fall off, the return to lower prices, which must be the inevitable result, would have the effect of stimulating the prosecution of new railways in India, Australia, Canada, and many foreign countries in which the work of railway

construction is in some measure languishing. The mischief which has been done by the lamentable conflicts between labour and capital, which during the last two years have shaken the British iron trade to its very centre has been very great, but it is not irreparable. The very depression which may follow the present inflation of prices will work its own cure. When once rails can be obtained at Great Britain at 7*l.* or 8*l.* per ton, we may depend upon it that the way construction will be resumed in our vast colonial empire, and redoubled ardour, while even in the United States, in spite of the gigantic and Pennsylvanian metallurgy, cheap British iron will probably be able to obtain a footing of some kind. Still, the development of American metallurgy is unquestionably a great evil.

THE MINERS OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, AND THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

We have heard and seen a great deal lately of the confidence not the impudence likewise, of certain of the colliery Union leaders and the men who follow them. We will, however, do the leaders the justice of saying that, as a rule, they conduct themselves with propriety. It is the men who occupy a much less conspicuous position are those as to whose conduct we have any right to speak; we have just spoken. Unhappily, there are provincial newspapers who are so anxious to publish anything set forth by the men, and these people find no difficulty in getting statements, however outrageous, brought prominently under the notice of the public. In a case has recently occurred in South Staffordshire. The Mining Inspector for the district is a man whose sympathies go largely to the working classes, and whose rigour in carrying out the law, under which he has an official existence, has tended very greatly to lessen the loss of life in mining operations throughout South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. If a colliery proprietor or agent should be asked his estimate of Mr. J. P. BAKER, we should say that that gentleman leans towards the men, if he leans at all. The office of an Inspector is to, as much as possible, save life. It is easier, therefore, to understand that what might do with this object before him may seem to those who are not the men, whilst it is merely the enforcing of an Act of Parliament in the interest of the operatives. What, therefore, might be said of the Inspector for South Staffordshire might with equal propriety be said of any of the other Inspectors.

Of the whole twelve we do not ourselves believe that any are other than perfectly impartial in the discharge of his duties, whilst that impartiality, because of the character of the law which the Inspectors have to enforce, may sometimes appear to liery proprietors to incline the Inspectors to the advantage of the men, still we have the fullest confidence in their strict conscientiousness. We are driven to say all this because the South Staffordshire colliers at meetings which they have been holding in the week have passed a resolution, in which, amongst other things, resolved:—

"That the meeting is justified in coming to the conclusion that Mr. BAKER seek to remove from the minds of the men the impression that he is in favour of the masters, and unless his future conduct is altered in this respect it is desirable that Parliament should be petitioned to remove him from office."

Such a resolution passed at a public meeting, with the express purpose that it should appear in the public print, is most reprehensible on the part of the men who originated it. It is something more than a mere insult to a respectable Government official, and it is something more than a mere insult to the men who are the subject of the resolution. Mr. BAKER is perfectly able to defend anything he may say or do which the colliers may have chosen to regard as such a resolution, and the knowledge of his rigid uprightness in the carrying out of the delicate duties entrusted to him, doubt, exercise a sufficiently powerful influence to prevent him from being much heed of so abominable a course of proceeding. In the interest, however, of officers whose duties tend directly to the benefit of British coal mining we cannot allow what is taking place in Staffordshire to go unrelucted.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—The difficulty of inducing men to work even at vastly higher wages than those paid for the performance of similar classes of labour above ground has invested the question of cutting coal by machinery with more interest than ever; and, as the system of machine hewing may now be general, care must be taken not to forget to whom we are indebted for the change. But for the enterprise and perseverance of Messrs. W. and S. Firth, of Leeds, we should probably still be using coal cutting by machinery as a visionary and illusory project, as it is, every kind of machine that gave any promise of success has been tried by them, and whilst all others have been quite ineffectual in the matter, they have succeeded in making the machine more extensively useful than hand labour. For about three years West Yorkshire Iron and Coal Company, at Ardsley, have been using the machines in each of their three seams of coal and ironstone, the intermission of a day; eight are at work undercutting ironstone to the extent of nearly 3000 tons weekly, and the number being increased as rapidly as the air-engines can be supplied. The first air-compressing machine was erected nine or ten years ago, being the first employed for coal-cutting machines was not put in as could now be made, but it has nevertheless done good work, and, as the result of their experience, Messrs. Firth are of opinion that by the employment of machinery, actuated by compressed seams of coal may be got advantageously from such great depths would utterly preclude all hope of their being extracted by hand labour, owing to the high temperature; whilst very thin beds of coal of extreme hardness, which cannot be cut by hand, are difficult in the way of machine cutting.

MINING IN NORTH DEVON.—By the opening of the Devon Somerset Railway from Barnstaple to Taunton an important step has been given to mining operations at North Molton, Molland, and other places on the borders of Exmoor, known to be more or less worked. At the present moment the mines being worked there are the great disadvantage of having to send their ores by road to Barnstaple, a distance of 12 or 14 miles, and at 10*s.* to 12*s.* per ton. The Devon and Somerset Railway will, within a few hundred yards of these mines, and when this is opened, which is expected to be about June 1, the carriage of ores to Barnstaple will be reduced to about 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* per ton.

CARDIGANSHIRE MINES.—The East Darren Mine has just another dividend of 2*l.* per share out of the profits earned in 1872, making the total dividends paid out of the year's profits 10*l.* per share, or 25 per cent. upon the total subscribed capital of the company. The Lisburne Mines have been still more successful, the total dividends paid out of the year's profits amounting to 10*l.* per share, or more than 30 per cent. upon the total subscribed capital. The mines are under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Co.

THE COAL QUESTION.—The first meeting of the House of Commons' Committee on Coal was held on Monday, Mr. Arthur Balfour, M.P., voted to the chair, and there were also present Mr. Anderson, Mr. Carter, Mr. Grieve, Mr. J. S. Hardy, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Mundell, Mr. Pim, Mr. Edmund Potter, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Watney, and Mr. Wharton. Mr. Kingscott was elected the committee. It is in contemplation to commence the work with the evidence of Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., Keeper of the Records, and the examination of the Inspectors of Mines will probably follow. The committee will in future assemble on Thursday in each week. [The Committee did not sit on Monday.]

HORSLEY'S EXPLOSIVE POWDER.—A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Our readers will be glad to hear of the progress of this gentleman's inventions. Two companies are in course of formation for the purpose of working the mines in America, and the other in England, but in connection with the formation of the American company there is a circumstance, worthy of being recorded. For some time the mines have been worked by a few private individuals, on a small scale, in Milwaukee, U.S., and such was the reputation of the powder that it was required in various directions that it could not be manufactured fast enough.

THE CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE.—Those who are familiar with the able address of Sir William Armstrong before the Northern Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers will be quite aware that the majority of steam-engines worked at collieries, factories, &c., in this district, are on a principle which involves a very large consumption of coal. This was comparatively of little importance when fuel was plentiful and cheap, but all this is changed, and small coals are at an enormous price; economy in the use of fuel is, therefore, a necessity. Two of the Corliss engines have been erected at the Elswick Ordnance Works, and the result of the trial already made with them fully proves that a very important reduction in the consumption of fuel is the result—that is, the new engines, which perform the same amount of work as the old ones, consume much less fuel. One of the engines has also been erected and got to work at the extensive nail works of Mr. Galloway, in Gateshead, and this engine has also proved a great success. These engines are constructed by Hick, Hargreaves, and Co., Bolton. They have six valves, and some peculiar arrangement for cutting off the steam at any part of the stroke, and working expansively. The engine at Mr. Galloway's is worked by a tubular boiler, steam 45 lbs. per square inch. The engine makes 67 revolutions per minute, and is worked 56 hours per week, the consumption of coal only being 5 tons of small coal per week. We will give a more detailed account of the engine shortly. It is, however, evident that it is an excellent engine, and likely to come largely into use here, as the ordinary engines, at a rough estimate, consume double the quantity of coal consumed by the Corliss engine for the same amount of work.

Further advances in the price of coal have taken place this week in South Staffordshire. The Rowley Hall Colliery Company (Dudley), and other firms in the same district, have advanced coal 2s. and slack 1s. 6d. per ton, and a proportionate advance has been declared by the leading coal companies in the Cannock Chase district. South Staffordshire Thick coal is now selling at the following rates: Best, 23s.; common, 18s. 6d.; lump, 17s. 6d.; and slack, 10s. per ton. The yield has been considerably diminished during the past few

As to the Coal Trade, it is almost needless to state that there is an

night by the dispute on the "allowance coal" question, but there is now reason to believe that the matter will be arranged amicably before the new colliery rules come into operation. Ironstones are firm, at the last advance, with a further upward tendency.

The South Staffordshire Drainage Bill, now before the House of Lords, is likely to meet with a good deal of opposition from coalmasters whose mines are comparatively free from water, and who complain loudly at the proposal to tax them for the exclusive benefit of their neighbours. In the evidence to be given before the Parliamentary Committee it will be shown that in certain cases drainage which is now costing 5d. per ton on the coal raised will, under the proposed Bill, cost 3d. per ton, according to the sub-division of the drainage area on the plan now suggested. According to this plan, some mines perfectly dry are classed in the same division with the mines which require a very powerful and very costly system of drainage. These details, however, do not affect the general principle of the Bill, and it will be most unfortunate if they should be made a successful pretext for defeating an otherwise satisfactory and most opportune measure.

The large and important ironworks of Messrs. J. Bagnall and Sons, of Gold's Hill, West Bromwich, founded 70 years ago by Mr. John Bagnall, have been sold this week by the executors of the late Mr. James Bagnall to a few private capitalists, who will carry on the establishment as a joint-stock concern under the name of "John Bagnall and Sons" (Limited).

On Tuesday an adjourned meeting of the Northern and Southern Committee of Ironmasters was held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, to discuss the wages question in the iron trade. The proceedings were strictly private, but we understand that the committee were assisted by representative ironmasters from Derbyshire and North Staffordshire, and that the negotiations were sensibly advanced.

The demand for finished iron in North Staffordshire is checked by the advancing quotations, and the yield is restricted by the continued scarcity of fuel. Altogether the aspect of the trade is by no means satisfactory, and it is clear that matters cannot long remain in their present anomalous condition.

A SUCCESSFUL IRON COMPANY.—The first annual report of the Chillingham Iron Company, Wolverhampton, is now being issued. The gross profits for the year ending December last are 41,937. After deducting expenses of management and the like, and appropriating 1000 for legal expenses in connection with the completion of the purchase, there remains a sum of 32,507; and after deducting the interim dividend paid in August of 4300, there is a net balance of 28,207. Out of this sum 10,000 has been set aside towards a reserve fund, recommended by the accountants, and 12,000 appropriated to dividend, leaving an approximate balance of 4000 to be carried forward. The dividend is 7s. 8d. per share, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. It is set forth that "the first year of the company's operations has been attended by circumstances unprecedented in the former experience of the iron trade. Diminished hours of labour and a higher rate of wages than ever previously attained have contributed to reduce the production and increase the cost. The high prices of iron which ruled during a portion of the year produced a sharp reaction before its close, from which time there has been a steady improvement. The works are maintained in complete efficiency, and are fully occupied with orders at remunerative prices." The chief managing director of this concern is the present Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association of South Staffordshire, Mr. G. J. Barker.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

March 13.—The offer of the colliery proprietors of South-West Lancashire to give an advance of 10 per cent. from March 12, made in response to an application for 15 per cent., was brought under the discussion of a meeting of miners' delegates at Wigan, on Friday, and a very strong feeling was expressed against accepting the offer, the reason assigned being that even 15 per cent. was not sufficient, considering the extraordinary increase that had taken place in prices since the last advance. The men asked, however, that the masters should appoint some of their number to meet delegates from the colliers, but up to the time of writing no such meeting has been held. A rise of 10 per cent. has been given in the Tamworth and Kearsley and Oldham districts, and in other localities the men are moving for higher wages. Amongst the masters there seems to be a pretty general feeling that the top prices have at length been reached, and that rates must soon give way. If something of the kind does not take place soon we shall have a deplorable state of affairs in our manufacturing districts. On Saturday the whole of the men, nearly 500, in the employ of the Bolton Iron and Steel Works, received notice that should the present high price of coal continue the firm will be under the necessity of stopping the works. Round coal, which 12 months ago was obtainable from 5s. to 7s. per ton, is now treble the price, and the firm consume from 600 to 800 tons per week. The same position of affairs is reported from many works, though they have not yet given a formal intimation to the men of an intention to stop if an alteration does not take place.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Permanent Relief Society has at length been fairly launched, with every prospect of being one of the most successful undertakings of the kind. The first general meeting was held at Wigan, on Monday, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgman, the originator of the society, presiding. There was a large attendance of colliery proprietors, and delegates from the principal collieries in West Lancashire being represented. Canon Bridgman was elected first president; Mr. A. Hewlett (managing director of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company and president of the Mining Association of Great Britain) and Mr. Wm. Pickard, miners' agents, were chosen vice-presidents; and it was resolved to request the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Crawford and Blandford, Lord Skelmersdale, Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart., and the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., to become trustees. The honorary members on the committee of management are nearly all well known in the mining world, and include Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Gilbey, Mr. Bryham, Mr. Josiah Fox, Mr. R. Fletcher, &c.; and there are also eight working miners on the committee. Mr. George L. Campbell was elected secretary. In consequence of the extraordinary number of accidents that have taken place since the formation of the Colliery Explosions Relief Fund that fund is well exhausted, and no additional cases can be relieved from it, while there has also been much complaining that only those who are destitute by great calamities were benefited by this subscription. The new society will deal with all cases occurring amongst its members, and from the number of men who have already joined, success seems placed beyond doubt.

In Barrow the demand for steel and iron for home consumption seems to have slackened a little, but in other respects there is no alteration. Operations are much crippled for lack of fuel.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 13.—There is just now an undoubted desire to more fully develop the valuable deposits of lead ore which abound in Derbyshire than there has been for some years past. At no time has capital appeared to be more abundant for that purpose than at present. Not only in the Wirksworth but in the High Peak districts are the ores being more fully worked; but in Eyam, where there is no railway communication whatever, the mines are doing better than they have almost ever done before. Many of the mines only require capital to make them most profitable; but, unfortunately, under the very peculiar laws regulating the mines in Derbyshire, small men have had much power, and are a great hindrance to the opening out of concerns that would really pay where there was capital. On the other hand, we find collieries paying remarkably well, and realising what may be termed very large profits indeed. Still, lead mining, some thirty years ago, was the principal work done as regards mining, and it was not until the completion of the Midland Railway that coal was recognised to any extent as a product of Derbyshire. Clay Cross, which was then unknown, now sends nearly 30,000 tons of coal monthly to London, and Lingley Mill about 17,000 tons, whilst vast quantities are sent along the Erewash Valley line, and also from Nottingham, close to which the colliery opened out by the late lamented Sir R. Clifton is now being worked by Mr. S. Isaacs, one of the candidates at the next election for the representation of Nottingham. The district between Chesterfield and Nottingham also abounds in ironstone as well as ironworks, amongst the latter being the vast establishments of the Butterley Company, with several blast-furnaces, as well as rolling mills, all being supplied with fuel from some 14 or 15 collieries belonging to the firm. It is, however, a notable fact that the coal mines as a rule are at some considerable distance from the deposits of lead ore, the Farewell Rock, as the millstone grit in which the coal measures rest is called, being found at no great distance from Buxton, near to which there are two or three small collieries, one of them belonging to the Buxton Lime Company, which, if we mistake not, has also a lead mine in the same locality. But to raise lead ore profitably there must be good and powerful machinery and such other resources as capital can alone supply. With these important necessities there appears to be no reason why the lead mines of Derbyshire should not take a much higher position than they have held for many years past.

During the last week there has been a good demand for coal at the Derbyshire pits, and a large tonnage has been sent to London from Clay Cross, Langley Mill, Eckington, and Staveley. With regard to the last-named place, it is gratifying to find that the policy pursued by Mr. C. Markham, the managing director of the colliery and works, on the occasion of the strike in 1866, and which brought it to a close, was recommended in the *Mining Journal* to the coal-owners of South Wales, and appears to have already been to a great extent successful in bringing the dispute there to a close. In Derbyshire, however, the wages question is being much discussed in several of the colliery districts, demands for an increase having been made by the colliers at Clay Cross, Dronfield, and other places, but no interruption to business is anticipated, as some concession will in all probability be made.

The Sheffield Trades are in a healthy state, although there is not that activity which characterised the close of last year. The heavy armour plate mills are working very well, especially those of Sir J. Brown and Co. (Limited). The company are now in an exceptionally good state with regard to the supply of fuel, the purchase of the Adwarke M. and Carr House Collieries, near to Parkgate, having just been completed. The company is thus ensured of more than 1000 tons of coal a day, a quantity in excess of what the works consume, large as they are. There is a very large demand for every description of Bessemer steel, the converters being kept fully at work at all the establishments. Rails, axles, connecting rods, springs, and billets are all in very active request, while crucible steel goods are also in good demand. A very fair business is being done in the finer qualities of table and spring knife cutlery, but there is no great activity with re-

gard to the commoner qualities. Ordinary rails, points, and every description of railway material keep makers busy. At Parkgate, Thorncliffe, Chapelton, and Swinton, the ironworks are all doing very well both in mill and foundry work. There has been very little change at the collieries in South Yorkshire, as all of them have as much as they can do to keep pace with the demands made upon them. Less activity, however, has been sent to the metropolis, although merchants have offered high prices for supplies; but owners prefer supplying old customers to temporary ones, even at very advanced rates. A considerable tonnage of steam coal is being forwarded to Frodingham, in Lincolnshire, where there are six furnaces in blast, whilst several others are now being erected on the estate of Mr. Winn. It may be said there is a prevailing opinion that there is plenty of coal in Lincolnshire, and just now borings are being made with a view to testing and settling at rest the very important question, Should it be found it will be available for the furnaces at Frodingham, and lead to converting that place into one of the most important centres of the iron trade in the kingdom. During the present week there has been more doing for the Continent, and several cargoes have been dispatched from Goole to Rouen, Dieppe, and other foreign and home ports. Prices of coal, with regard to which there has been so much discussion of late, are much as they have been. Silikstones being from 20s. to 22s. steam up to 20s.; but contracts with some of the railway companies have been made at 18s., whilst Barnsley house coal is from 18s. to 18s. per ton at the pit's mouth. All, however, is not profit, for several proprietors have contracts that they must actually lose. Coke is in very brisk request, and late quotations are fully maintained.

The officials and workmen of the Eastwood and Cotnamhay Collieries, Nottinghamshire, belonging to Messrs. Barber, Walker, and Co., sat down to an excellent supper, and presented a gold watch and chain, as a mark of respect and esteem, to Mr. JONATHAN HARRISON, underwriter of the above collieries, on the occasion of his leaving to fill another situation. The presentation was accompanied by the good wishes of the subscribers for his success in the new situation, and which concluded with an eulogium on his civility and good temper while with them. The meeting spent an enjoyable evening.

PRICE OF COAL.—A very active discussion has taken place during the week as to the persons accountable for the recent panic in the London coal trade, and the great advance in prices which took place in consequence. The Messrs. Cockerell affirm that the coalowners are to blame for forcing up the prices, and the latter retort that the merchants alone are the persons who have made immense profits by advancing their charges to an extent hitherto unknown. The firm alluded to stated that they paid 30s. per ton at the pit's mouth in South Yorkshire for the best house coal, and inferentially left it to be supposed that such was the price at all the collieries in the district named. Now, we have it on the very best authority that, although in one or two instances 30s. per ton had been paid for comparatively small quantities of coal at the urgent request of merchants who, as casual customers only, offered very high prices, yet that the actual prices were very far below that sum. Best Silikstone, as a rule, during February were sold at 22s. per ton, whilst the Barnsley, or Thick seam, of which there is more than twice the quantity sent to London than there is Silikstone, prices were from 17s. to 18s. 6d., and in one or two cases as high as 20s. One large colliery owner, however, informs us that during the panic he was supplying the best house coal of the Barnsley seam to London merchants at 16s. 6d. per ton. Such being the case, we have been requested by several colliery owners in South Yorkshire to do the statement which appeared in the *Times* of Monday, and signed by the Messrs. Cockerell, that "the price of 30s. at the pit was maintained at the South Yorkshire collieries for a week after our price had been reduced 8s. per ton." The Messrs. Cockerell only instanced one firm that had charged that price for Silikstone, but their letter implied a number of collieries, there being no less than 240 in South Yorkshire. That colliery owners have not been making the fabulous profits which they have been credited with we know for a fact, for very many of them have contracts on hand by which they are losing money—one firm now supplying a very large gas company with coal at 5s. 6d. per ton—less considerably than it can be raised for. We have alluded to the subject so that the colliery proprietors should not have the blame for raising prices, which everyone connected with the coal trade well knows belongs to the merchants, who have during the last nine months reaped large fortunes.

COLLIERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.—The greatest interest, it appears, is still taken in the question of colliery managers' certificates, and the refusal of Mr. Brown to grant them in a great number of instances. The West Yorkshire Viewers' Association took the matter up warmly, as several of its members who for many years had had the management of extensive collieries as underground viewers had been refused by the Home Secretary. Several large meetings were held on the subject at Leeds and Wakefield, and it was unanimously agreed that the co-operation of other bodies of managers should be invited to confer with them. This was done, and the result was the appointment of a deputation to wait upon Mr. Brown, so as to obtain from him his interpretation of the 29th and 31st sections of the 1872 Act. It was agreed that the deputation should wait upon Mr. Brown on Wednesday next. The result of the interview is looked forward to with great interest, but up to the present time has not been made known. We shall probably be able to give it in our next week's issue.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—**ROCHER COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 30,000l., in 200 shares. For the purpose of acquiring lands belonging to the Rocher Colliery Company, at Park Bridge, Ashton-under-Lyne. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Bailey, Parkbridge; Ashton; R. Dronfield; J. P. Bardsley, Oldham; L. Jones, 36, Russell road, Teanum; John Holden, Highlam; R. G. Cooper, 11, Clifton; Thomas Edwards, Oldham.

CROWN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—Capital 60,000l., in 30 shares. For the purpose of importing and dealing in all kinds of merchandise. The subscribers are—Arthur Hughes, The Lanes, Bath on Park; C. H. Law, 75, Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill; W. H. Smith, Haldston House, Chesham; G. Stanley, 41, Gloucester terrace, Hyde Park; W. T. Y. Dixey, Park House, Walmer; D. T. J. Whiting, 103, Fenchurch street, 5.

HALL VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000l., in 500 shares. To acquire mines, and to carry on mining and smelting operations, in Colorado. The subscribers are—T. H. Russell, 1, Pall Mall place; S. J. G. Sharp, Carlisle Lodge, Carlisle; G. T. P. Lawson, Manor House, Luton; W. J. A. Baldwin, The Albany, Piccadilly; S. E. Grey, B. Smyth, 24, Chesham place; R. A. Robinson, 23, Rood Lane; S. C. Sand, 23, Rood Lane, 5.

MARINHA GRANDE CHARCOAL, IRONWORKS, AND MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 100 shares. To acquire the Marinha Grande works, in the kingdom of Portugal, and to carry on mining and iron and ironmasters. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. B. Baines, Grace Lodge, Tulsehill; R. Clay, Rosebank, Hampton Court; E. Batt, 215, Camden road; A. P. Youll, Baddishall, Clapton; Thomas Rumball, 6, Portland place; W. Southall, Pinner's Hall, E.C. 4; F. Mills, Kilbrook road, Blackheath.

GARTH ANCHOR, CHAIN, AND IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 75,000l., in 100 shares. For the acquisition of the Garth Anchor, Chain, and Ironworks. The subscribers are—John Graves, Chesham Hill, Manchester; 50; Philip Goldschmidt, Albert square, Manchester; 1; C. S. Grundy, Cranford road, Manchester; 50; John Hall, King street, Manchester; 50; Samuel Ogden, Roke street, Manchester; 1; C. Tattersall, 11, Marsden street, Manchester; 50; and W. Graves, Mount House, Chesham Hill, 50.

MIDDLEBOROUGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This company is limited by guarantee, and its income and profits will be applied solely for the objects of the Chamber of Commerce, and for the promotion of trade and manufacture at Middleborough. Mr. Isaac Wilson will be the President of the Association, and Messrs. Edward Williams and John P. Hornung, the Vice Presidents.

DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 1,300,000l., in 200 shares. To establish direct and independent telegraphic communication between this country and America. The subscribers (who take 50 shares each) are—F. A. Hankey Silverland, Chertsey; Henry L. Louchere, 9, Park street, Westminster; E. H. Lushington, Colham; I. Selig, 49, Westbourne terrace; T. S. Bristowe, Denmark Hill; and L. Loeffer, 33, Cedar road, Clapham.

LONG DITTON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000l., in 100 shares.

TYLLWYD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 12,000l., in 10 shares. For the acquisition of the Tyllwyd Mine, in the county of Cardigan. The subscribers (who take 10 shares each) are—W. Roberts, 24, Cheyne walk, Chelsea; G. A. Symonds, 10, Tichborne street; G. J. Hamilton, Broxbourne; W. S. Lewis, 31, Cornhill road; W. George Elliot, 17, St. George's square; D. Forest, 141, Gresham House; and Richard Foulkes, Richmond terrace, Fulham.

DARTMOOR PEAT-LOAN COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000l., in 50 shares. To acquire land near the Rattlebrook, Dartmoor, to work peat, &c. The subscribers (who take five shares each) are—Julius Anderson, Ryegate; B. Redwood, Devonshire place, Finchley; J. W. Sherman, Vanburgh Park, Blackheath; R. C. Buckley, Mincing Lane; Milton Bradford, Chiswick; J. Oliver, 12, Walkbrook; and T. J. Whiting, 103, Fenchurch street.

LONDON AND HANSEATIC BANK (Limited).—Capital 800,000l., in 200 shares. To carry on business as bankers and financial agents. The subscribers are—G. W. E. Bisher, 147, Fenchurch street; W. Cotton Curtis, 15, Lombard street; J. H. Mackenzie, 1, Crown Court, Old Broad street; A. Wattenbach, Champion Hill; S. Wigram, 27, Bryanston square; R. J. Wigram, 10, King's Arms yard; and F. Youll, Fenchurch street, 100.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(R. R. Kelly and Co.) Manchester, March 13.—Chemicals: Acid, muriatic, 40. 10s. to 12s.; sulphuric, 3s. 10s.; tartaric, 1s. 8d.; alum, best lump in barrels, 7s. 6s.; ground, 8s. 5s.; alkali, 6s.; ammoniac, carbonate, 7s. 6d.; muriate, 32s.; sulphate, white and grey, 24s.; brown, 23 per cent., 15s. to 17s.; acid ammoniac, 4s. to 4s. 6s.; arsenic, white powder, 10s. 10s.; benzole, 30 per cent., 3s. 3d.; 90 per cent., 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; bleaching powder, 14s. 10s.; copper sulphate, 32s.; green and rusty coppers, 24s. 6d.; Epsom salts, refined, 4s. 17s. 6d.; potash salts, bichromate, 8s. 6d.; pots, 28s.; pearls, 5s.; chlorides 1s. 10d.; muriate, 80 per cent., 9s. to 9s. 10s.; F.O.B.; red prussiate, 3s. 1d.; yellow prussiate, 1s. 6d.; tartaric (cream of tartar), French, 5s. 7s. 6d.; saltpetre, 20s.; soda salts, acetate, 20s.; bicarbonate, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; borate (borax), refined, 10s. 5s.; soda ash, 4s. to 5s. 2d.; soda crystals, 7s. 10s.; caustic cream, 90 per cent., 22s. 10s.; white, 21s.; 70 per cent. white, 27s. 10s.; nitrate, 16s. to 18s. 9d.; sulphate (Glauber salt), 4s.; salt cake, 4s. 12s. 6d.; Minerals: China clay, 25s. to 29s.; phosphate of lime, ordinary, 60 per cent., 1s. to 90 per cent., 1s. 6d.; Bolivian, 7s. 6d.; Estromadura, 1s. 6d.; Curacao gum, 6s. 2d. 6d.; U.K., and 9s. 5d. to 7s.; Continent, 70 per cent.; chrome ores, 6s. to 8s.; copper ores, 15s. 6d. the unit; iron ores, red hematite, British, 25s. to 28s.; Spanish, 22s. to 25s.; clay ironstones, 12s. to 18s.; oolite, 7s. to 9s. 6d.; burnt iron ore, 60 per cent., 6d. the unit; manganese ores, 70 per cent., 15s. to 150s.; pyrites, cupreous 35s. 4d.; non cupreous, 10d. the unit.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1772 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 24,022 6s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 90 per cent. produce, 94d. 4s. 6d.; average produce,

17 per cent.; average price per ton, 13s. 15s. 5d.; quantity of copper, 301 tons 5 cwt. The following are the particulars of the last two sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Gross.
Feb. 11, 1866	1096	115 14 6	157 1/2	11 5 6	15 1/2	16 1/2
Mar. 11, 1872	94	4 6	17	13 15 5	13 1/2	14 1/2

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 5d., and in the price per ton of ore about 8s. 6d.

At Redruth Ticketing, on March 6, 1004 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 4506 3s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 109 17s.; average produce, 62; average price per ton, 4s. 10s.; quantity of fine copper, 66 tons 3 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Gross.
Feb. 6	2316	112 9 0	73 1/2	15 9 6	15 1/2	16 1/2
Mar. 6	20	113 5 0	65 1/2	4 5 0	13 9	14 1/2
Mar. 6	1004	109 17 0	65 1/2	4 10 0	13 1/2	14 1/2

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 8s., and in the price per ton of ore about 6d.

TIN.—Messrs. Van Houten and Ebeling (Rotterdam, March 13).

The Dutch Trading Company has this day fixed the spring sale of Banca tin to take place on Wednesday April 2, when 75,200 slabs Banca will be brought forward in lots of 100 slabs. The directors further give notice that no tin will be offered in the market by them before the middle of September this year, reserving the option to hold two sales in the autumn as they intend to offer their tin to other parties. The catalogues, with the conditions of the sales, are now due time. Trading Company's sales during the last 10 years, will be as follows:—1862, 119,000 slabs, at 70 1/2; 1863, June sale, 116,921 slabs, at 61 1/2; 1864, 169,927 slabs, at 68 1/2; 1865, March sale, 111,746 slabs, at 49 1/2; 1866, 109,359 slabs, at 49 1/2; 1867, March sale, 70,941 slabs, at 54 1/2; 1868, 71,475 slabs, at 54 1/2; 1869, March sale, 51,089 slabs, at 54 1/2; 1870, sold at 55 1/2, the remainder withdrawn; June sale, 40,489 slabs, at 55 1/2; of which 2500 slabs were sold at 55 1/2 to 100 l.; the remainder withdrawn; 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 82 1/2; 740 Biliton, at 82 1/2; 1871, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1872, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1873, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1874, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1875, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1876, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1877, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1878, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1879, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1880, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1881, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1882, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1883, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1884, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1885, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1886, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1887, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1888, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1889, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1890, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1891, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1892, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1893, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1894, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1895, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1896, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1897, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1898, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1899, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1900, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1901, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1902, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1903, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1904, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1905, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1906, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1907, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1908, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1909, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1910, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1911, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1912, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1913, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1914, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1915, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1916, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1917, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1918, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1919, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1920, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1921, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1922, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1923, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1924, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1925, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1926, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1927, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1928, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1929, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1930, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1931, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1932, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1933, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1/2; 1094 Biliton, at 74 1/2; 1934, 50,187 slabs—49,447 Banca, at 74 1



PARIS.



ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA.

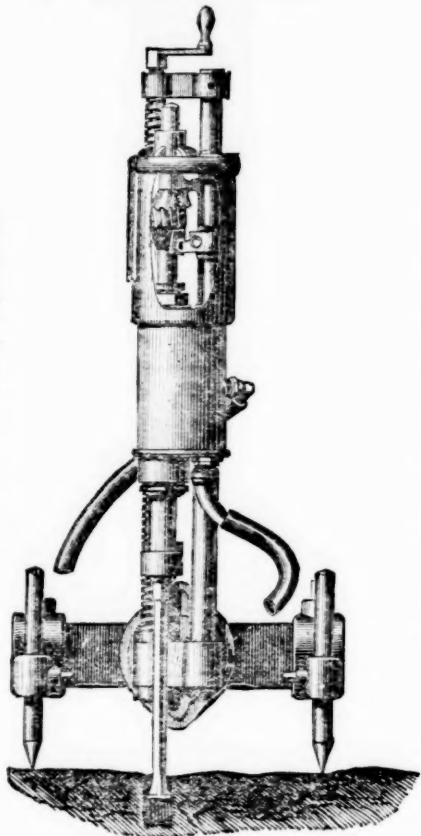


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McKEAN'S ROCK DRILL,

FOR MINES, TUNNELS, QUARRIES, AND SUBMARINE WORK,
500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE
(counted by mechanism).

PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE.
MACHINES WARRANTED.



For full description, &c., see "ENGINEERING" of July 26, 1872,
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These machines are manufactured for McKean and Co. by
MESSRS. P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS,"
GLASGOW;
MESSRS. VARRALL, ELWELL, AND MIDDLETON, PARIS;
AND E. REMINGTON AND SONS, NEW YORK.

SMALL PORTABLE BOILERS, or AIR COMPRESSORS, fur-
nished, if required; the latter with GIFFARD'S FRICTIONLESS
VALVE PISTON.

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Circulars sent free.

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any other system.

SMITH AND LANGLEY'S SENTINEL SAFETY VALVE.



A new and highly successful discovery; it is an
exact pressure indicator, and gives reliable alarm
and relief the instant the proper pressure is ex-
ceeded. It is a perfect check on all other safety
valves and gauges—can be adapted to any variety
of pressure—can be fixed on any boiler in two
hours without breaking man-hole joints.

Each "Sentinel" is guaranteed accurate. Pros-
pectuses containing full details and terms for-
warded on application to the office, 10, Red Lion-
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Agents wanted throughout the kingdom.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in
texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essen-
tial for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made.
It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of—

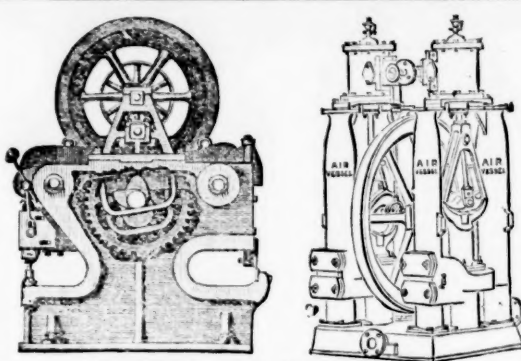
I. AND T. HEPBURN AND SONS,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE
MANUFACTURERS,
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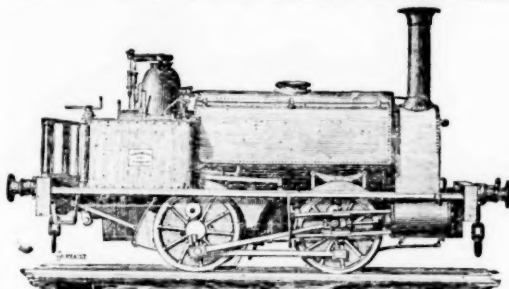


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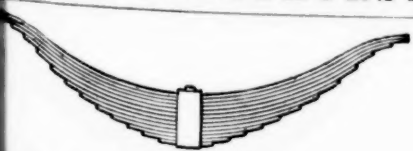
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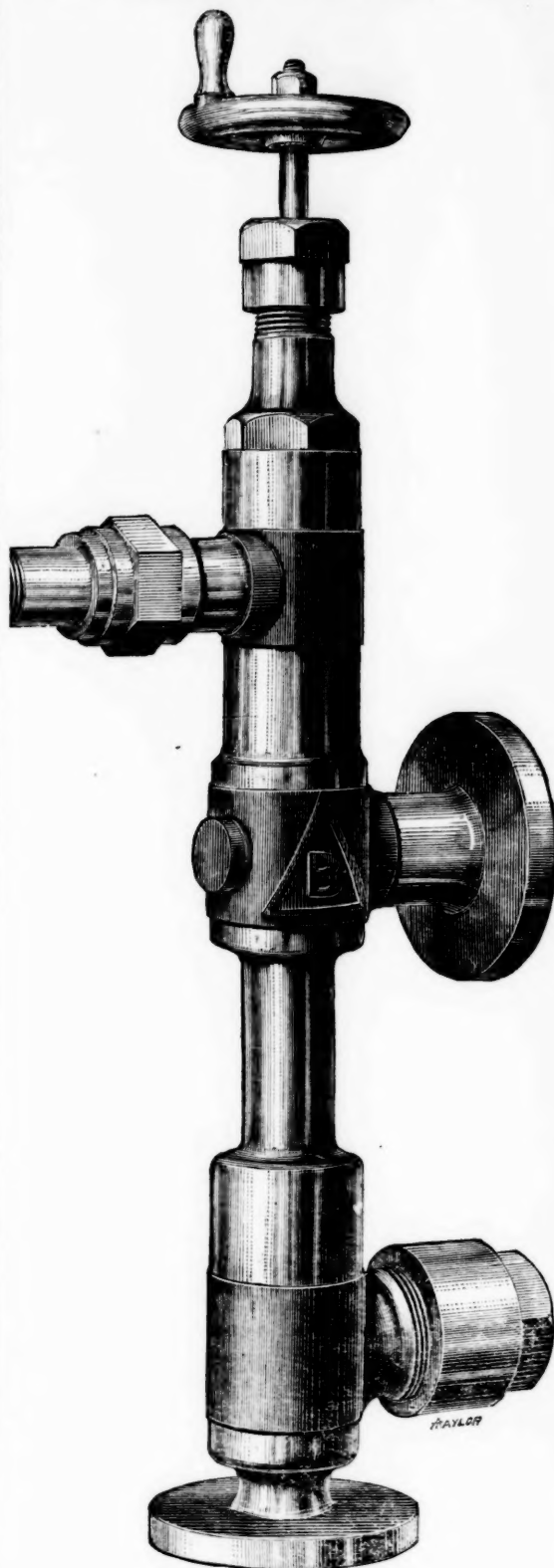
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1500	Alberley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	11 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1873
2000	Ally-Croft, c, Talybont*	2 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 0 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1873
10000	Belovda Bannock, c, Roche (3000 Bsh.)	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 6	Jan. 1873
5500	Blair Caelan, c, Cardigan* (44 sh.)	3 5 0	—	—	0 10 9	—	—
18000	Boswell Downs, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	3 1/4	2 3/4	0 5 6	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botalack, c, St. Just*	91 5 0	—	—	619 15 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1872
100	Bronfloy, c, Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	2 8 6	0 4 0	Mar. 1873
837	Cargill, c, Newlyn	18 15 7	7 1/2	7 1/2	19 5 0	2 10 0	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, c, Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
7500	Castle-an-Dinas, c, St. Columb	2 0 0	2 1/4	1 1/2	0 8 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
1000	Carn Brear, c, Eilogan*	35 0 0	155	152 1/2	301 0 0	4 0 0	Dec. 1872
2450	Crook's Kitchen, c, Eilogan*	19 14 9	20	19 1/2	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	0 2 0	9	9 1/2	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
856	Ding Dong, c, Gualva	49 14 6	72 1/2	70 1/2	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1872
4295	Dolcoath, c, Camborne	10 14 10	—	—	0 13 0	0 5 6	Feb. 1873
10000	East Baleswiden, c, Sancerre*	2 14 6	4	3 1/2	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	32 0 0	—	—	211 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1873
300	East Darnley, c, St. Just*	0 9 9	14	12 1/2	13 8 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
2800	East Pool, c, Eilogan*	25 0 0	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2800	Foxdale, c, Isle of Man*	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 8	Aug. 1870
5000	Frank Mills, c, Christow	3 19 6	2 1/4	2 1/2	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
3500	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 19 6	—	—	3 10 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1873
4000	Glasgow Carr, c, (30,000 lb p, 10,000 p)	15 0 0	—	—	15 11 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1873
15000	Great Laxey, c, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	—	—	15 19 0	0 2 6	June 1872
5908	Great Wheel Vor, c, Helston*	40 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 3 0	Dec. 1872
8400	Green Hurth, c, Cumberland	5 2 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1870
10240	Gungluskla Clitters, c, St. Just*	8 10 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
1024	Hendrick, c, near Liskeard	6 4 0	—	—	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
6000	Huntington Downs, c, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 5 1/2	0 6 8	Aug. 1872
25000	Killalee, c, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
6000	Killfret, c, Chacewater	3 0 0	—	—	555 10 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1873
2784	Lovell, c, Wendron	3 0 0	4	3 1/2	7 13 0	0 2 5	July 1872
9000	Marke Valley, c, Caradon*	4 10 6	—	—	62 3 0	0 8 0	Feb. 1873
9000	Minera Mining Co., c, Wrexham*	1 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
20000	Miner's Co. of Ireland, c, Par Station	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 3/4	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
12000	New Hendre, c, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1872
2000	New Letant, c, St. Just*	10 12 0	15	14 1/2	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1872
5994	Pedin-an-drea, c, Redruth	8 2 0	10	9 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5000	Penhalg, c, St. Agnes	3 0 0	4	3 1/2	2 15 6	0 3 0	Jan. 1873
6000	Phenix, c, Linkinhorne	4 3 4	—	—	39 19 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Polberro, c, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1872
2000	Polio, c, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870
1120	Precedence, c, Ury Lant*	10 0 0	—	—	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick, c, Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1872
12000	Roman Graves, c, Salop*	7 10 0	19	18 1/2	1 12 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1873
5969	Rosewell Hill and Ransom, c, St. Austell	4 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 14 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1871
10000	Shelton, c, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
6000	Silfmedg Dressing, c, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 1	0 1 1	Sept. 1872
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	200	190 200	702 10 0	4 0 0	July 1872
5000	South Carr Brea, c, Eilogan*	1 17 6	4 1/4	3 1/4	0 10 0	0 2 4	July 1872
6000	South Darnley, c, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1870
242	Spearhead, c, St. Just*	36 17 9	—	—	17 5 0	0 10 0	June 1872
940	St. Ives Consols, c, St. Ives	10 15 0	16	14 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
871	St. Just Amalgamated, c, St. Just*	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, c, Salop*	6 0 0	13 1/2	13 1/4	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
25000	Terrace, c, St. Austell*	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
6000	Truro, c, Pool, Eilogan*	9 0 0	59	59 61	42 13 6	1 15 0	Dec. 1872
4000	Trumpet Consols, c, Helston	5 15 0	14	12 1/4	9 11 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, c, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	—	—	8 15 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1873
3600	W. Chiverton, c, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	13 1/2	13 1/4	51 7 6	0 10 0	Jan. 1873
2045	West Wheel Franks, c, Eilogan*	26 13 9	35 1/2	35 1/4	79 10 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1872
400	West Wheel Franks, c, Camborne*	47 0 0	38	35 40	0 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
2258	Wheel Arthur, c, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
512	Wheel Basset, c, Eilogan*	5 2 4	65	50 60	0 13 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
5179	Wheel Grenville, c, Camborne*	7 14 6	64 1/2	5 1/2	10 0 0	0 7 6	Feb. 1873
2045	Wheel Jane, c, Kea	2 13 10	3	2 1/2	9 15 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1873
2045	Wheel Kitty, c, St. Agnes	5 4 6	16	14 1/2	14 2 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1873
2045	Wheel Kitty, c, Ury Lant*	3 10 6	—	—	82 3 0	0 10 0	May 1872
856	Wheel Margaret, c, Ury Lant*	13 17 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheel Mary, c, St. Dennis	1 0 0	—	—	74 3 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1873
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, c, Menheniot	10 0 0	7 1/4	7 1/2	2 4 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1872
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings, c, Plympton	2 12 6	—	—	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
80	Wheel Owles, c, St. Just*	70 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1872
12000	Wheel Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
15000	Wheel Tregoss, c, Roche	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheel Whistler, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
20478	Wicklow, c, c, Wicklow	2 10 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	52 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Prod.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
35000	Alamillos, c, Spain*	2 0 0	2 1/4	1 1/2	1 19 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
30000	Almaden and Tinto Consols, c, Spain*	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	0 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1872
10000	Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	2	1 1/2	0 2 6	0 1 0	Sept. 1871
10000	Battle Mountain, c, (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	2 1/4	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 0	July 1872
6000	Bosberg, c, Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1873
12320	Burra Burra, c, So. Australia*	7 0 0	27	27 1/2	11 15 0	1 5 0	Mar. 1873
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c, So. Africa*	5 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	Feb. 1873
40000	Cedar Creek, c, California*	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
30000	Central American Association*	5 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
21000	Colorado Terrible, c, Colorado*	5 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
6182	Don Pedro North del Rey*	0 14 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1872
25000	Eberhardt and Aurora, c, Nevada*	10 0 0	6	5 1/2	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
5000	Emma, c, c, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	10 1/2	10 1/2	2 4 9	0 3 0	April 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, St. Austell	2 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 17 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	10 0 0	15	13 1/4	3 9 4	0 7 6	Mar. 1873
30000	Fla. Staff, c, Utah*	2 0 0	6	5 1/2	0 2 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
25000	Fortuna, c, Spain*	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
50000	Gold Hill, c, California*	1 3 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1868
60000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australiat	5 0 0	8	7 1/2	0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1873
25000	Lead Chance, c, Utah*	3 0 0	4	3 1/4	1 10 0	0 10 0	April 1872
15000	Linsar, c, Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
726	Lusitanian, Portugal* (45 shares)	3 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	3 0 0	1 4 0	Sept. 1873
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, s	10 0 0	10	8 1/2	3 0 0	1 4 0	Sept. 1873
5000	Mountain Chief, c, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	12 14 5	1 3 0	Dec. 1872
12000	Preussische Ber. & Hütten Aktien, c, s	30 0 0	21	19 21	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
10000	Port Phillip, c, France*	2 0 0	1	1 1/4	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1871
200000	Port Phillip, c, France*	5 0 0	4 1/4	4 1/4	0 12 2	0 5 0	June 1871
40000	Richmond Consols, c, Nevada*	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 14 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., c, s	2 0 0	3 1/4	3 1/4	0 5 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1872
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	5 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	26 10 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1872
60000	South Aurora, c, Nevada*	4 0 0	4 1/4	3 1/4	—	—	—
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Tollma, c, s, (6000 sh. are 45 f. pd.)	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
500	Westphalian, c, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Prod.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Yr.	Last Coll.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, g, s, * (15 per cent. Preference)	1 0 0	—	1/8	1/8	— Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, g, Victoria*	2 5 0	—	—	—	May 1872
20000	Australian United, g, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	3/4	3/4	— Fully pd.
20000	Bellavista, g, Peru* (£10 shares)	6 10 0	—	—	—	April 1872
50000	Brazzaville, g, Brazil*	6 15 0	—	—	—	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, s, Utah*	10 0 0	—	2	1 1/4	2 1/4 Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	Cienega, g, s, Nicaragua* (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2 0 0	—	1 1/2	3/4	1 1/2 Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, s, Colorado*	10 0 0	—	—	—	Feb. 1871
10000	Crescent, g, Plumas County, California*	0 17 6	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
100000	Cuba, g, Minas Geraes, Brazil*	2 0 0	—	—	—	— June 1872
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	—	Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, g, s, California*	1 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
150000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*	2 0 0	—	3/4	3/4	3/4 Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, g, s	1 0 0	—	3/4	3/4	3/4 Fully pd.
40000	Holcomb Valley, g, s, California*	0 10 0	—	3/4	3/4	3/4 Fully pd.
10000	Hudson, g, California*	2 0 0	—	—	—	Nov. 1872
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	2 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
10000	I. X. L., g, s, California*	5 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	Javali, g, s, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
10000	Kansas, g, Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
12000	Lantern, g, s, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 5 0	—	—	—	Sept. 1872
150000	London and California, g, s	2 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, g, Colombia* (65000 issued)	0 7 6	—	1/2	1/2	1/2 Feb. 1873
4000	Malaga, s, Spain*	10 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	Malpaso, g, Colombia*	1 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4 Fully pd.
12000	Monzenberg, s, Honnet, Germany*	4 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
10000	Montague & Waverly Gold Quartz-Crushing Co., S. S. S. S.	5 0 0	—	—	—	— Allotment
60000	Monte Lorde, g, s, c, Italy*	5 0 0	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 Fully pd.
50000	New Quebec, g, s, Venezuela*	1 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
50000	New Toronto, s, Mexico*	1 0 0	—	—	—	— Allotment
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, g, Coromandel*	5 0 0	—	—	—	— Allotment
100000	Newfoundland, s, c (£10 shares)	9 0 0	—	—	—	Mar. 1873
20000	North American, g, s	4 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
15000	Pacific, g, s, Nevada (and reduced)*	7 0 0	—	1/2	3/4	3/4 Fully pd.
50000	Panulicillo, s, Chili*	4 0 0	—	4 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4 Fully pd.
80000	Pastorena United, g, Italy*	3 0 0	—	1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4 Fully pd.
50000	Rioa, g, Colombia*	1 0 0	—	3/4	3/4	3/4 Fully pd.
50000	Rioa, g, Colombia* (61 shares)	0 18 0	—	—	—	July 1872
10000	Santa Grande, g, Brazil* (61 shares)	10 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
25000	Elly Consolidated, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	5	4 1/2	4 1/2 Fully pd.
25000	Elly Consolidated, s, Oregon and Utah*	2 0 0	—	6 1/2	5 5/8	5 5/8 Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, s, Chili*	0 7 6	—	—	—	Mar. 1872
20000	Santa Barbara, s, g, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
15000	Saturn, s, Utah*	1 0 0	—	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4 Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, s, Colorado*	2 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, s, Colorado*	19 0 0	—	30	28	29 Oct. 1872
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*†	10 0 0	—	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4 Fully pd.
30000	Tecoma, s, Utah*	1 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
30000	The Hill Reef, g, Australia*	28 5 2	—	3 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4 May 1868
40000	Union Mexican, s, Mexico*†	10 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 Fully pd.
100000	Utah, g, s, d, Utah*	1 0 0	—	—	—	— Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, s, South Australia*	1 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4 Fully pd.
8000	Yundamutata, s, South Australia*†	9 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4 Fully pd.